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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XIX NO. 215- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY TO SUPPRESS INDIAN PRESS."

"GOVT. DO NOT WANT SUCCESS OF R. T. C."

Mr. B. Das Exposes Motive Of Press Bill.

GOVERNMENT'S SURRENDER TO ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The galleries were packed. Lady Willingdon came specially with Lady and Miss Chetwode and sat in the Viceregal Box. The occasion was important.

An able speech was anticipated from Sir James Crerar over the Press Bill and the House generally cheered him when he rose. But, though his diction was good his performance fell absolutely flat. It was more like an essay with Secretariat touches than a speech with firmness and conviction. He could not even make out a strong case.

Mr. B. Das took advantage and launched a vigorous opposition to the Bill by moving for its circulation. It was, clearly a dilatory motion, but if he had opposed the Select Committee motion he knew that there were not many to vote with him.

There was not Mr. K. C. Roy to give a correct lead. In the place of Mr. Roy, Government carefully supplied Mr. Choudhry Lalchand of Lahore who is in no sense a journalist. Non-official benches were thinner.

Despite these discouraging circumstances Mr. Das as boldly attacked Government for having yielded to the cries of the Anglo-Indian Press. He quoted with some effect telegrams from Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar now in the Round Table Conference and Mr. S. A. Brelvi of the All-India Journalists' Association who characterised the measure as a flagrant breach of the Delhi Pact.

VICEROY TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY ON MONDAY.

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Lady Willingdon was present in the Viceregal Box at 12 noon when Sir James Crerar, rising amid cheers, moved the reference of the Press Bill to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Bagatram Puri, Mr. C. S. Ranga Aivar, Mr. Arthur Moore, Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy, Dr. De Souza, Mr. A. Hoon, Rai Bahadur S. R. Pandit, Sir Abdur Rahim and the mover for report by the 18th September. He wished the House to realise that it was with a deep sense of the gravity of the occasion that he made the motion. There was no desire to introduce proposals involving serious controversies. At any rate, the principle of the Bill was not controversial.

ADEQUATE POWERS FOR GOVERNMENT.

Public opinion had been shocked by the prevalence and extension of terrorist crimes and was insistent in the demand for a remedy. Sir James trusted that this would be reflected in the attitude of the House over the Bill. The country and the Government were faced with a serious situation. On several previous occasions when questions connected with the public security came under consideration, non-official members of the House had repeatedly assured the House that they would never fail to provide the Government with adequate powers whenever an emergency arose. Such a state of emergency had arisen.

SOFT SOAP.

The Bill was no indictment of the press as a whole nor was it any reflection upon the members of that noble profession. Sir James took this opportunity to associate himself with the expressions of sorrow at the death of Mr. K. C. Roy and regretted that his widow and experience would not be available in the discussions on this Bill. Fortunately, they had more than one member of that noble profession in this House. The press as a whole had always displayed wisdom and sobriety, but this Bill was confined to a small section of the press and its scope was restricted to writings calculated to incite the people to murder and praise of murders. The Government had not gone an inch beyond the actual necessities of the case, and their objective was immediate and confined to prevent the encouragement of terrorist crimes.

WANTED EXTRA-LEGAL POWERS

Proceeding Sir James Crerar quoted statistics to show the increase in terrorist crime. There were nineteen in 1929, seventy-four in 1930 and 118 in 1931. In the face of this serious and growing menace the Government needed powers beyond the ordinary law. The ordinary law was only penal and punitive and therefore was not adequate or effective. What was wanted was preventive power which the present Bill contained. If the Government relied solely on the ordinary law mischief would have been done. The present measure, Sir James asserted, was not one of repression, but was essentially a measure of protection of both the public and the officers of the Government, and more than all protection for young men who were now-a-days misled by improper writings and by the publication of speeches applauding murderers.

EAST AND WEST.

The Bill contained sufficient safeguards. Violence and crimes were alien alike to Indian and British civilisation and their conceptions of civic conscience. Though it had been stated by some that the East was East and West was West and never the twain shall meet, there was enough common ground for both to meet. The Government was entitled to the amplest measure of support from the public, from the press and above all, from members of the Assembly. Incidentally, the Home Member acknowledged that the press had already supported the Bill a great deal, and he expected to receive further support.

FULFILL PROMISES.

Political progress meant more than the progressive transfer of responsibility. It meant the desire to shoulder responsibilities and duties. In proportion as that desire to shoulder burdens and responsibilities accompanied the desire to acquire rights and privileges, to the extent that that spirit was prevalent in India, to the extent that that was interpreted into forms of action, it was in proportion to these things that the prospects of India's future and progress now or in future, immediate or remote, must ultimately depend. Concluding, the Home Member appealed for the fulfilment on the part of unofficial members of their promises to assist the Government with special powers when the normal law was found inadequate and said: "The fulfilment of those promises was never more immediately required than on this occasion."

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

NO NEW GAME.

On the motion of Mr. S. C. Mitra, Sir H. S. Gour and Mian Shah Nawaz were added to the Select Committee.

Mr. B. Das moved an amendment, that the bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. Mr. Das said that the motive behind the bill was to suppress the Indian press. and thereby suppress Indian aspirations. This was no new game. When the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were about to be introduced the Government appointed the Sedition Committee, and subsequently, had the Rowlatt Act enacted. Similarly, on the eve of constitutional changes, the Government were forcing the present bill through.

IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY.

It was a conspiracy of Imperialists, Conservatives and diehards to coninue the present system of Government as long as they could. The Government, therefore, did not wish success to the Round Table Conference, and through the Bill expected to ruin the harmonious atmosphere conducive to settlement in London. There could be another reason for the Bill. The Government, as it were, wished to be prepared to deal with the civil disobedience movement if it was started again. This was evident from the Bill before the House, which was identical with the one introduced in January last, though the avowed object of the Bill had been changed from "suppression of laudation of the civil disobedience movement" to "suppression of laudation of the terrorist movement."

WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

Proceeding, Mr. Das said that even this object would not be achieved through this Bill. The Government had made a wrong diagnosis. They should find out what was it which made young men of to-day take to violent ways and decry even Gandhism. These young men laughed at the Assembly and members of the Assembly. He, however, assured the Government that he was behind them in suppressing the terrorist movement, but it must be done on the right lines. He held that the present law was adequate to deal with any action of the press guilty of laudation of terrorism. The Bill, however, displayed the mentality of the Government. The Government did not like the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and in violation of the spirit of that Pact, they were trying to force a bill at the insti-

(Continued on page 7).

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Towards Settlement Of Communal Tangle

GANDHI-SHAUKAT TALKS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

(Marseilles).

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has made considerable progress during the voyage towards the solution of the Communal Problem in long talks with Mr. Shaukat Ali, who has agreed to support the appointment of Dr. Ansari as a delegate to the R. T. Conference.—Reuter.

"I AM WILLING PRISONER OF ENGLISH GOVT."

Mahatma Going To London To Realise Dream Of His Life.

REAL WORK BEHIND THE SCREENS.

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE.")

MARSEILLES, Sept. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi confessed that he felt "nervous" on approaching England after an absence of seven years. He said that he had had a happy voyage due "to the unfailing kindness of the Captain and the entire crew."

Although Mahatma had considerably more sleep than usual during the voyage, he has only added two ounces his 93 lbs.

Gandhiji has confided to friends that he expects much more to be accomplished in private Conferences between the leaders in London than at the actual sittings of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee or the Round Table Conference.

"I am going to England to realise the dream of my life—freedom of my country"—he told Our Correspondent. He added that the thought of the change of Government in England would not influence his policy. "Sir Samuel seems to me to be a typical British gentleman. I think his sympathies would be rather with than against me."

Questioned whether he would visit Buchingham Palace Gandhiji said: "I am a prisoner of the English Government—a willing prisoner if you will.

Gandhiji Attending Monday's Session As Silent Spectator

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Our Correspondent on board the "Rajputana" cables:—

"Mahatma Gandhi will sit throughout the Monday's session listening attentively to discussions, but without speaking, owing to his "Day of Silence." He is expected to present his views on Tuesday.

"I have prepared no plans, speeches, arguments or programme for my English visit," said Gandhiji. "I shall do everything at the spur of the moment, depending on my inner voice, which means that God will guide and inspire me."

Meanwhile, since the ship left Bombay, three wireless operators have been very busy sending unceasing messages to and from Gandhiji who is orced to borrow money to pay the telegraph bill.

MAHATMA MOBBED AT MARSEILLES

PLEADS FOR AIR.

Pressmen And Cameramen's Mad Rush.

WHEN GANDHIJI SETS FOOT ON EUROPEAN SOIL.

ARRIVAL AT MARSEILLES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Marseilles. Hundreds of persons watted at dockside while the S. S. "Rajputana" bringing Mr. Gandhi to England, docked, and they burst into excited exclamations when they saw the Mahatma standing on the boatdeck wearing only a loincloth and shawl of his own make despite the wet and chilly weather.

Cheers arose from Indian students which Mr. Gandhi returned by clasping his hands together overhead. As soon as the gangway was lowered there was a mad rush by pressmen and photographers.

The Police had utmost difficulty in restraining the crowd. Mr. Gandhi was mobbed and had to plead for air. He decided that he could only see pressmen in groups of five.

Mr. Gandhi is due at Folkestone at 1 p.m. on 12th September and will motor to London.—Reuter.

HONOUR AS A GREAT PERSONALITY.

RUGBY, Sept. 10.

When Mr. Gandhi reaches Folkstone on Saturday he will complete the journey to London by car. This is being arranged to save him fatigue which public interest in his arrival might entail. The reception under the chairmanship of Mr. Laurence Housman at Folkstone is arranged on the basis that Mr. Gandhi should be honoured as a great personality rather than as the leader of any particular political movement.—B. O. W.

Pt. Jawaharlal On Present Situation In Country.

NO IMPROVEMENT: MUCH COERCION.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

Interviewed after the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting with regard to the situation in the country after Mr. Gandhi's departure to England, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said.—

"I do not think there is any improvement, at any rate in my province and also the Frontier Province. The agrarian situation in the United Provinces continues to be bad."

Proceeding Pandit Jawaharlal said that the time for collection was long past, but coercive processes continued. He understood that in the district of Mathura during August over 2,000 processes were issued and the cattle of the tenantry had been attached in large numbers. Prominent workers were being removed one after another under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code. The main trouble, however, was ejectment of the tenantry in large number. There could be no solution of the problem till this matter was attended to and relief given. From other provinces also compiaints continued to come about official interference with Congress activities.—A. P.

Mahatma Reaches Marseilles.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Marseilles.—S. S. "Rajputana" has arrived here. Gandhi landed and is spending day in Marseilles before leaving at 4/30 p.m. by P. & O. Express for Calais.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

ON PRESS BILL.
SEE PAGE 10.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar interviewed Sir Samuel Hoare on the Press Bill now before the Assembly and also discussed the procedure to be followed during the Round Table Conference proceedings.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Marseilles.—Mr. Gandhi left for Calais by the P. and O. Boat train at 4-50 this evening.—Reuter.

Report Breaches Of Pact To A. I. C. C. Office

INSTRUCTIONS TO PROVINCES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

The Working Committee of the Congress held a brief session this afternoon and passed the following resolution:

"In case of breaches of settlement on the part of Government officials or other matters of complaint, the President or Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee concerned should endeavour to obtain relief from representatives of the local Government. In case relief is not forthcoming, the matter should be referred to the President, A. I. C. C. Information regarding all important matters should however be promptly sent by the Provincial Congress Committees to the A. I. C. C. office at Ahmedabad."—A. P.

Congress And Coal Industry.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

The Working Committee of the Congress has passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas coal mining is of great importance as a basic industry essential for the development of the industrial life of the country in all directions, the Committee is of opinion that all possible encouragement should be extended to Indian enterprise in this field. The Committee, therefore, recommends to all industrial concerns in this country, particularly textile mills to confine their purchase of coal. as far as possible, to produce of Indian owned and managed collieries.

Resolved further that an authorised list of Indian owned and managed collieries subscribing to the Congress conditions be prepared."

CONDITION FOR RECOGNITION.

The Committee resolves that the Indian Mining Federation be requested to submit the list of Indian collieries the proprietors or agents of which agree to fulfil the following conditions, namely,

We hereby declare:—

(1) That we have full sympathy with the national aspirations of the people;

(2) That not less than 75 per cent of the share capital of the company is held by Indians;

(3) That not less than 75 per cent of the Directors of the Company are and will continue to be Indians;

(4) That there is no foreign interest in the Managing Agents' firm;

(5) That we will assist in the propagation of Swadeshi by refraining from exploiting in our own interest the situation arising out of the movement in respect of price or quality.

And, in pursuance of the above declarations we hereby undertake to do as follows:—

(1) No person connected with the management will engage himself in propaganda hostile to the national movement;

(2) Recruitment of staff will be restricted to Indians except for special reasons;

(3) We shall pass as early as possible insurance, banking and shipping business of our company to Indian companies;

(4) We shall henceforth employ as far as possible Indians as our auditors, solicitors, shipping agents, buying or selling brokers, contractors or suppliers of goods required for our business;

(5) We shall purchase for our business as far as possible articles of Indian manufacture and will only buy such foreign articles as are indispensable and as cannot be replaced by Swadeshi;

(6) Persons connected with the management of our firm will wear Swadeshi cloth, (7) we shall secure to our operatives a satisfactory scale of wages and conditions of life and work.

After the conclusion of the meeting of the Congress Working Committee the meeting of the All-India Spinners' Association was held.

R. T. C. PROCEEDINGS

Termination Likely By End Of October

LONDON, Sept. 9.

I am informed that it is hoped to finish the Conference proceedings by the end of October or thereabouts. Influential members of the Conference have insisted that this must be the last and a definite Conference.—"Leader" cable.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, Sept. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	6.67
To-day's Opening Rate	6.63
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	6.70
Difference	+.03
Broach, Expectation	149

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	3.70
To-day's Opening Rate	3.55
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	3.57
Difference	—.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 11.

Silver Ready	13-1/16
Higher	1/8
Silver Forward	13-1/8
Higher	1/8

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Bombay, Sept. 11.

Ready	44	3	0
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REQUIRED—An EXPERT in Forestry and Agriculture, who can run a large farm on Scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where Agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. At least 10 years' practical experience in Forestry and Agriculture will be essential. Salary upto Rs. 500/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 15th September, 1931, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 3577

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A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

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A 3591

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A 3590

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to enlist members for credit membership department. Loans available by members at 9 per cent. interest. No Secondary or no deposit in advance required. Apply with one anna stamp to the METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
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WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS for Indian Flake Cigarettes. Salary Rs. 100/- plus commission and rent. Apply Box No. 200-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Public Notices

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 706 OF 1930.

Re: AMRATLAL KHETSEY SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, lately doing business as a dealer in Motor Accessories in the name of International Auto Corporation near Opera House and now a Teacher in the Bhatia Charitable Hindu School, Fort, Bombay: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th November, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar.
3599

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT having reconsidered the staff to be employed it has been decided to invite applications for the following posts at the SHETH VADILAL SARABHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL and CHINAI MATERNITY HOME so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management on or before 20th September, 1931.

No. of appointment.	DESIGNATIONS and QUALIFICATIONS.	PAY.	ORDINARY TERM OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
1.	PART TIME PHYSICIAN with higher medical qualifications M.D. or M.R.C.P. (England) (one with special knowledge of Pathology and Bacteriology preferable).	350-25-450.	5 Years.	Private consulting practice allowed.
1	PART TIME SURGEON with higher surgical qualifications F.R.C.S., (England) or M.S.	350-25-450.	5 Years.	Private consulting practice allowed.
1.	RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, graduate with previous administrative and anaesthesia experience (one with higher qualifications preferable).	250-10-350.		No private practice allowed, i.e. full time duty.
1.	HOUSE PHYSICIAN, M.B. B.S. or L.C.P. & S.	50/- P.M. with Boarding and lodging.	6 months and renewable for like period.	Full time duty.
1.	HOUSE SURGEON, M.B.B.S. or L.C.P. & S.	—do.—	—do.—	—do.—
2	Two CASUALTY OFFICERS, M.B.B.S. or L.C.P. & S.	—do.—	—do.—	—do.—
1	OBSTRATRICIAN and GYNAECOLOGIST. Lady Doctor, with higher gynaecology and obstratrics qualifications.	200-20-350. according to qualifications.		Private consulting practice allowed.
1.	Asst. Obstratrician and gynaecologist, Lady Doctor.	125-15-200. with Boarding and lodging.		Full time duty.

All the above medical men should be registered medical persons.

No of appointment.	DESIGNATION.	QUALIFICATION.	PAY.
1.	STEWARD	Previous experience.	60-5-100.
1.	MATRON.	A qualified nurse B.P.N.A. with 5 years' experience.	85-5-140. with free quarters & free boarding. (Pay according to qualifications).
3.	SISTERS.	A qualified nurse B.P.N.A. with 5 years' experience, with operation and theatre experience.	40-3-55. with free quarters and boarding.
1.	MALE NURSE.	—Do.—	—Do.—
10.	NURSES (including Male Nurses).	B. P. N. A. Two of the nurses should as far as possible have operation theatre experience.	10-2-14. with free quarters & free boarding.
10.	PROBATIONER NURSES.		10-2-14 with free boarding and lodging.
1.	SENIOR COMPOUNDER.	Must be qualified.	30-1-40. with free quarters.
1.	JUNIOR COMPOUNDER.	—Do.—	25-1-35. with free quarters.

NOTE:—

(1) Selected candidates will be deemed to have been appointed on probation till confirmed.

(2) Applications received upto now will be taken into consideration as received in pursuance of this notice.

(3) Applicants should state their age and send copies of at least two testimonials of work done.

(4) None of the applicants are expected to see the Chairman or any member of the Board of Management unless specially called for and any canvassing will be considered as a disqualification for the appointment.

G. V. MAVALANKAR, Chairman, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home.
3592

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th Sept. 1931, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1931, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a Director in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., who retires in accordance with Articles 119 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September, 1931 to 17th October, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.
Bombay, 9th September, 1931.
3589

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1931, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1931.
2. To re-elect Mr. A.M. Kajiji, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. P.S. Mellor and Mr. Albert Raymond, who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September, 1931, to 29th September, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1931.
3578.

RE. THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

RE. SALE OF THE BOMANJI PETIT MILLS.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the Bomanji Petit Mills at Mahalaxmi including land, Spinning and Weaving Mills and machinery and trade marks. The land admeasures 71,925 square yards or thereabouts whereof 48,982 square yards are of redeemed Foras tenure and the remaining area admeasuring 22,943 square yards is of leasehold tenure renewable every 99 years. The machinery consist, amongst others, of 42,368 spindles and 1,250 looms by Messrs. Platt Brothers.

Offers must be addressed to the undersigned at his office, 133, Espanade Road, Fort and must be endorsed "Offer for the Bomanji Petit Mills."

Offers must reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, 26th September, 1931. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

Full particulars of the above land, machinery and trade marks can be obtained from the undersigned or from his Attorneys, Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., 14K, Hummum Street.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1931.

H. H. WADIA, Official Liquidator.
3560

THE BELAPUR COMPANY LIMITED. MOLASSES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Molasses produced at the Company's Factory between November, 1931, and May, 1932. Full particulars may be obtained from the MANAGERS at Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
3554

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It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

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What the People Say

—:o:—

THE NEW LOAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On the announcement of the new loan, there was a scramble from the press for interviews of prominent businessmen and brokers. It was natural that from the point of view of wealthy investors the picture painted was described as rosy, as expected, and very ingeniously done. Nay, one prominent finance broker went so far as to say, that only were the bear speculators hammering the 3-1|2 per cent forward loan inconsiderately and that investors should not mind them. Do facts bear out this statement? Let us compare the several rates of the other long-dated securities that are not on the forward list. Their rates before and after the floatation of the new treasury bonds are as follows:—

	1st Sept.	3rd Sept.
3-1|2 p.c.	57-8	56-6
4 p.c. (1960-70)	68-8	66 sellers.
4 p.c. (1955-65)	81-8	80-4
6 p.c. (1933-36)	99-10	98-4

They tell their irresistible miserable tale and the rates are only nominal and unworkable.

In these days of flux, however, every day makes a new history. Probably, therefore, the interviews that were given, were in yesterday's light as even prominent bankers believed that on the floatation of a new loan there would be cessation in the issue of Treasury bills. But, we have a new bomb, thrown in our midst by the papers yesterday. The Government have not only continued to invite tenders for Treasury bills next week, but have also given enhanced rates for them. Six months treasury bills fetch approximately 7 per cent. during this slack money season. What will be the rate during the busy one to draw money from abroad one cannot guess, and this is all to maintain the 1s. 6d. ratio. Our Government is drifting slowly but steadily to bankruptcy. These are days of political unrest and uncertainty and one would prefer locking his money for three or six months rather than for three years. The temptation becomes all the stronger when the yield is the same, much more so when it is greater. If on the eve of the floatation the Treasury bills are still there, the new loan with its 6-1|2 per cent., will prove a fiasco.

If that were all, I would not pen this letter as it is the Government's concern to create an atmosphere to make their loan popular. But when I consider the disastrous and paralysing effects the currency policy is having on our industries and on our banking, I cannot but condemn it in the strongest possible terms. When the Government is drawing all the public money available at a prodigal rate of interest our industries must starve and close their shops unless they want to go to bankruptcy. We are moving in a vicious circle. Our industries ruined by dear money and high taxation, our foreign trade crippled by world depression will tell upon the revenues of the Government and make for it more difficult to sustain the ratio. One cannot understand why the Government should make a fetish of 1sh. 6d. ratio and allow the credit of India worsen from day to day.

The Government is frittering away India's scanty resources in a huge gamble, resting her hopes in the speedy recovery of the world-wide depression. We watched Mr. Snowden's last speculative budget with apprehension. England rues the result to-day. This is history. The lessons of history force us to anticipate the same result here. Ours is a poor country. The effects on us will be dire and dreadful.

The Prime Minister announced pompously some time back, that England would stand at the back of India and would not allow its credit in the world to be impaired. —Yours, etc.

JOBBER.

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Assembly by election for the local Mahomedan constituency this time has been marked by certain features which it is necessary to bring to light. In the first place, the misrepresentation, with regard to the Wakf Act had played an important role in this election. It was not only pointed out but actually promises were held out by a number of enthusiastic canvassers that the Wakf Act would not remain on the Statute Book, if votes were recorded in favour of a particular candidate. I do not enter into details of the Wakf Act which simply makes it incumbent on charitable institutions to file accounts once a year. All the forces that were against the application of the Wakf Act to the public institutions were influenced to vote on a wrong principle.

Another feature in the present by-election has been the prevalence of a most narrow type of sectarianism. It is a pity that a public election in one of the most advanced cities should be fought on sectarian basis without having regard to the vital interests of the community and the country at large.

A third disquieting feature of the election was the introduction of religious influences that were brought to bear upon a large number of voters by the issue religious "firmans" which influenced in every way possible the decision of voters. If for no other object than to ward off the forces of fanaticism from the politics, the present election has shown without any doubt that joint electorate with reserved seats is the only alternative for the progress and salvation of the country. All Nationalist Muslims should learn a lesson from the present election which is an eye-opener to them. They should fight with greater vigour and firmer determination for joint electorates with reserved seats. All sensible Mussalmans, having good of the community and the country at their heart feel that it is no use crying for rights when they cannot discharge their obligations intelligently.—Yours etc.,

A MUSLIM

SAFETY FIRST MOVEMENT

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Among the many movements now being carried on in Westren Countries in the interests of human Welfare, there are few which can claim greater importance than that devoted to the protection of individuals against accidental death and injury.

We are living in what has been called the mechanical age an age when machinery in some form or the other has taken a place in the lives of all civilised people. So rapid has been this development in our time that it has been difficult for us to accommodate ourselves and our civic life to the new conditions. The result has been that millions of people are exposed daily—almost hourly—to risks that would have seemed appalling to previous generations.

Is it any wonder, that year by year, the lists of accidental deaths and injuries grow longer and longer!

HOW MOTOR CAR KILLS.

That Bombay shares with Western Cities this growing menace to public safety is shown by the following figures.

Starting with factory accidents, statistics show that there were no less than 6,454 accidents in factries and miles in the Bombay area last year (1930). Of these 1,256 were serious and 42 were fatal.

In the case of street accidents, there were no less than 2511 in Bombay in 1929. Of these 38 were fatal. Automotive traffic was responsible for 1,702 accidents and 69 fatalities. In 1930 when the total number of motor vehicles in Bombay had grown to 10,500, there were 3,469 motor accidents. Street accidents last year altogether accounted for 97 deaths and 2,532 injuries.

Of other forms of accident—from oil stoves, electric shocks, drownings, etc., no reliable figures are available. It is, however, quite certain that all of these hazards have claimed their toll.

WHAT ENGLAND DOES.

In Great Britain, the United States and other countries, the problem of public safety is regarded as exceedingly important. In England a special council has been formed, composed of leading men and women, as well as important civic bodies and organisations. The Patron is the Duke of York and the Viscount Brentford is Chairman. Represented on this council are such important bodies as the following:—

Ministry of Health.
Ministry of Transport.
Automobile Association.
Boy Scouts Association.
British Red Cross Society.
Commercial Motor Users Association.
Federation of British Industries.
National Association of Insurance Committees.
National Fire Brigades Association.
National Union of Teachers.
Newspaper Society.
Roads Improvement Association
Rotary International of Great Britain and Ireland.
Royal Automobile Club.
Trades Union Congress General Council.

From this powerful committee there goes out a constant stream of propaganda designed to help prevent injury and loss of life in every way, special attention being given to the prevention of factory and traffic accidents.

In view of the figures already quoted, I think that I am justified in urging that some practical steps should be taken to inaugurate a Safety First Council in Bombay along similar lines to the National Safety First Council of Great Britain.

It is my belief that many leading citizens of Bombay in civic and industrial life will recognise the need and support the idea of such a Council. It remains for some of us to take the lead and create the necessary organisation.

A practical method would be to form at first a small Safety First Council consisting of representatives of leading civic bodies such as the Police Department, Educational Institutions, Mills and Factories. This Council would then proceed to divide the work into sections and to decide upon measure of education and propaganda in their respective fields.

It should not be difficult to find men and women willing to give a small amount of time to this very excellent and necessary movement. In order to start the ball rolling, I may say that, as head of one of Bombay's Industrial Organisations, I should be willing to serve on such a Council.

I trust that you will find space for this rather lengthy communication and that the Safety Frst Movement if inaugurated may count on the solid support of the Bombay press, the members of which have ever shown themselves ready to aid in matters of public progress and welfare.—Yours, etc.,

G. C. SEERS,
(General Motors, Ltd.)
Bombay, September 1.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS.

An international Conference of experts for the study of problems relating to the protection and preservation of monuments of artistic and historical interest will be held at Athens from October 21st, 30th next. The Conference is organised by the International Museums Office of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with the support of the Greek Government. The Agenda of this meeting, in which more than a hundred specialists will participate, has been approved by the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It contains, principally, the following questions: Legislative measures for the protection and preservation of monuments; Principles of restoration; Damage resulting from atmospheric influences, destructive agencies and methods employed to repair or prevent it; Protection of sites and surroundings, etc. etc.

M. Jules Destree, former Belgian Minister of Science and Arts, and President of the International Museums Office, will preside at the Conference. The Permanent Committee of Letters and Arts of the League of Nations has appointed M. Paul Valery, of the French Academy, to represent it at the Conference.

Great Britain will be represented at the Conference by: (1) Sir Charles Peers, Trustee of the British Museum, H. M. Senior Inspector of Ancient Monuments, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Fellow of the British Academy. (2) Dr. George F. Hill, Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, Fellow of the British Academy. (3) Mr. Eric Maclagan Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith Surveyor of Works of Art to H. M. the King of England.

THE GOOD AND BAD IN SOVIET IDEALS

John J. Holmes' Impressions After Personal Investigations

The Venna correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" in a cable to the paper on August 20, writes:

The Reverend John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church of New York, writer and noted pacifist, arrived here yesterday after a three-week tour of Soviet Russia. His views, although he is an ardent admirer of the Soviet movement, contained some unfavourable observations as to the final result of the Russian experiment.

Although he is convinced that the Five Year Plan will succeed Dr. Holmes believes that its success will damage many sections of the Russian economic system, and that its completion will still leave nine-tenths of the Soviet's task unfulfilled.

ORTHODOX CHURCH "ABSOLUTELY DEAD."

Mr. Holmes is impressed with the "extraordinary progress" in the nine years since his last visit to Russia, but characterizes living conditions as "simply appalling." In reply to questions on the situation of the Christian churches, He replied: "Religion is at its last gasp in Russia. The Orthodox Church is absolutely dead."

Dr. Holmes spent most of his time in Moscow. He was also in Leningrad, and for the last four days in remote villages south east of Moscow.

IMPROVED TRANSIT.

"I am impressed with the tremendous progress made since I spent 16 days in Russian in 1922," he said. "Then only two trains run weekly from Riga. We were obliged to carry our own food. The lavatories were indescribably dirty. This year, excellently equipped, though still unclean, trains were running daily from Riga. The train from Leningrad to Moscow was truthfully the best I have ever seen anywhere.

"Moscow must be entirely repayed and rebuilt by the end of 1933 as part of the Five Year Plan.

"This plan is the most stupendous thing modern statesmanship has ever attempted. Psychologically it is even more remarkable than economically. It has made Russia work with the cohesion of a nation at war—but at war with poverty, disease, and slums.

MUCH IMPRACTICAL.

"Much of the plan is impracticable. Railways will be built, with no trains to run on them. Big factories will be completed, but not a single wheel will revolve. For instance, we saw a sugar factory south of Moscow which will be useless for a further two years through lack of raw material.

"Everything is being sacrificed for the Five Year Plan, which is concerned only with heavy industry, mines, railways, power stations and so on. Other branches of economic life are being badly neglected, with consequent serious depreciation. On completion of the Five Year Plan, Russia will have to start on further Five Year Plans during, perhaps, the next 50 years to complete the stupendous task of modernizing and collectivizing the State.

"I failed to convince a single person that France, Great Britain and even the United States are not awaiting an opportunity to attck Russia. Russia is scared to death that war will be forced on her."

"Only ten o'clock and my washing is all done—*thanks to* 501 SOAP."

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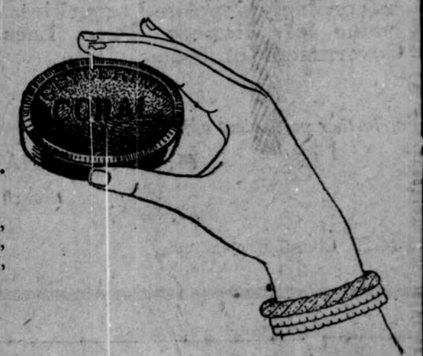

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Rai BAHADUR SATISH CHANDRA CHAUDHURI of the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
Mr. S. BHATTACHERJEE, of the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
BHATTACHERJEE CHAUDHARI & Co., Managing Agents.
B. B. MOZUMDAR, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

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Bombay 1.
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Around And About : The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

National Discipline

In Music.

The collection of "Prabhat-Feri" songs, published recently under the authority of B. P. Congress Committee, is opportune, the songs indicate a variety distinguished mostly in feeling and occasionally, in ideas and themes, The next step for the Congress Committee would be, obviously, to ensure the national discipline in music which Mahatma Gandhi has in his article on "Prabhat Feri" in "Navajivan," rightly insisted. He observed that those conducting the "Prabhat Feri.' should train the chorus to be in tune for the songs.

* * *

Widened Scope

For Music

The quality of the music registered in Leila Majnun" the film now showing at the Wellington is indicative of the widened scope now revealed for the advancement of Indian music. Seldom if at all, do Master Nissar and Miss Kajjan overlook the artistic, significance of their voice which is their particular gift. Human voice, as an artistic medium has an imperceptible scope and loss recognition in the music popularly described and abused as "scientific."

STUDIO STAFF

Act The Audience

Since it is impossible for a fair skin to escape the ravages of the Southern California sun, most actresses find it more profitable to let the ultra-violet rays have their way and burn their faces from a beefy red to a pleasant brown—especially as, up to a point, a tanned skin photographs better than any other variety.

But that point has been passed Many of the feminine stars are now so dusky that in spite of expert lighting and photography they tend to appear on the screen as if they tend to appear on the screen as if they had just driven fifty miles through a dust-storm. The producers have stepped getween the sun and the stars, and amongst the famous players who have been ordered to lighten their complexions are Joan Crawford, Barbara Stanwyck, Lilyan Tashman, Dorothy Mackaill, Loretta Young, Marian Marsh and Joan

Miss Zubeida as "Uttara" in "Veer-Abhimanyu" Sagar's next full Talkie, to run shortly in Bombay.

Miss Zebu in "Lal-Panjo" New Saroj Picture to run at West End.

Blondell—all ardent sun- worshippers with shrines at the Malibu, Santa Monica, and Honolulu beaches.

SCREEN NEWSPAPERS

In Colour.

That colour scenes are to be introduced in the Paramount news film is announced from America.

At first only selected items will be filmed in colour, which involves a lengthy and elaborate printing process. Later on it is hoped to present the entire screen newspaper, including the latest topical events, in natural colours.

SCREEN METHODS DIFFER.

In Hollywood And In Bombay.

It is obvious that upto a point tanned skin as the English film journal points out photographs better. But the screen industry in Bombay, judged by some of its achelvements in make-up has got yet siezed the obvious. Its expert" still bleach the "Stars."

MYSORE LADY VIOLINIST

Achieves Success In Europe

Miss. P. Thumboo Chetty, daughter of Rajasabhabhushana, Mr. T. Thumboo Chetty, Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, who proceeded to Europe in the summer of 1929 and was admitted into the Paris Conservatorie in December of the same year passed the practical and theory examination in Violin held on the 25th of May last. Within a short period of a year and five months Miss. Thumboo Chetty passed a stiff examination qualifying herself to compete for prizes and she is the first Indian to achieve this success. It may not be known to many that it is difficult to gain admission into that famous college of music and that having entered it, it is far more difficult to remain on and pass the examination. Unless the progress, which is closely watched month after month, is satisfactory, students are promptly asked to leave the Conservatory. Next year, Miss. Thumboo Chetty will compete for a prize. Two prizes are offered, the first and the second, the first being the most coveted prize won in the past by distinguished violinists like Kerisler. Miss. Thumboo Chetty was the pupil of the Good Shepherd Convent in Mysore and later studied under Professor Sandre of the Calcutta School of Music. At an early age she passed with honors all the examinations held in India in violin by the Trinity College of Music. In the Paris Conservatoire she is the favourite pupil of Monsieur Firmin Touche, who is the senior Professor and a reputed violinist of France.

Is Music Helpful?

TO THE SCREEN PLAYER

(By Godrej P. Talati)

"Music that gentler
On the spirit lies,
Than tired eyelids
On tired eyes."

Music plays an important part in film-acting, the neglect of which (i.e. Music in the back-ground) makes the actor dull, and his acting looks like fish out of water on the silvery screen. Nothing will tend the actor to act more impressively than music. Music, if kept in the back-ground, will electrify the whole atmosphere and will put new life to the player. Appropriate music on an appropriate occasion moves the actor to act without restraint, and acting thus automatically attracts the hearts of the audience because there is music in the soul. Most of our directors who aim at 'cheap productions and immediate profits' neglect this most vital thing, and the result is obvious on the screen. Every actor or an actress ought to be a lover of music. A person with a music-loving soul immediately touches the heart and creates a sort of feeling in it, which it is impossible to describe in mere words. It is rightly said that "rhythmic motion is the art of the screen where love is played in metrical numbers and even the plot reaches its climax in triumphant crescends." Once an actress had to act in a mournful scene. At that time she was not in a "mood" to do it. The director made every effort to bring her in that mournful atmosphere: but to no effect. The director of taught various ways, at the eleventh hour an idea struck the director, that if mournful tunes were played in harmony with the correct setting, it would bring the desired effect. And indeed, the result was marvellous. So, you see, music triumphs where other methods fail.

What cannot be acquired by other means is acquired by music. The best illustration of this is of Ramon Novarro, the great musician. He is a great success on the screen because Music is his Heritage. If there is anything that worries him either in his private or professional life, he works it out in melody and after he has played for a time, he understands the right path. There was one thing that troubled him—in "Student Prince." He could not get into the mind of the bay—could not think how he would react under such a situation. So he got out all the German music in his possession and played and played for days, and then suddenly all was clear to him. So the music cleared his confusion and he got over his difficulty in understanding the character of the Royal Young German. He got the spirit through music. It is because Ramon Novarro is a musician that he is a great actor. In his pictures, every word of drama moves to a musicial obligato. It is because of this that the people adore his acting. Why is Ramon Novarro great? He is great—and in fact adored—because his rhythmic sould feels so sincerely that his very aura bespeaks his thought.

Every director should make it a point to keep music in the back-ground, so that the actors may get the required inspiration to act in a manner that befits their parts. In Hollywood, on almost every motion picture set to-day the players are 'put into sympathy with the scene' through the aid of music. It is said that William Farnum was the first person to introduce this technique. He claimed that no matter what the actor was called upon to express, he would do better if there was appropriate music in the back-ground. Novarro says, "The screen gives me keen pleasure to interpret a part through my understanding of music, which I believe to be the universal language and to be universal in appeal."

*

It is always the case that music lovers make the best picture audiences. Novarro says, "If an audience understood or loved music, it understood the picture." Even though the picture may not be remarkable in other ways, a person with a music-loving soul will sense the rhythm in the picture and get some kind of thrill from it. Natural acting automatically follow if appropriate music is set in the back-ground.

Rokeya Khatoun and Ismail in "Wandering Dancer" of United Players (Lahore) to run at Super.

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SIND SEPARATION

Financial Aspects Of Question Explained.

NO DEFICIT PROVINCE, SAYS MUSLIM DEPUTATION

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Sept. 8.

The pro-separation view regarding the financial position of Sind was put before the Financial Enquiry Committee by the Sindh Muslim members of the Legislative Council in a memorandum covering fifty pages supplemented by comprenensive notes submitted by Khan Bahadur Khuhro. For oral evidence there appeared Khan Bahadur Khuhro (as the head and spokesman of the deputation,) Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Miran Mohamed Shah, Bundali Khan, Abdul Majid and others. According to the Muslim view-point there would occur a surplus of about five lakhs of rupees in the Budget of Sind. They argued that the figures of annual income and expenditure, viz., 193 lakhs and 225 lakhs respectively assumed by the Committee did not represent the true state of Sind Finances. According to the Committee's figures Land Revenue yields 108.85 lakhs and the Excise 37.6 lakhs, while the Muslims suggest that the average for the last three years taken by the Committee as the basic figures is incorrect, because during these years Sind suffered unprecedented calamities and consequenaly they maintain that the average for the normal years, viz., 1920 to 1927 should be taken into consideration. This showed the average Land Revenue at 1 crore and 14 lakhs and the Excise income 38.76, thus an excess in income amounting to about 6 lakhs.

FOREST INCOME.

Regarding the forest income they accept the figure of 7.10 lakhs given by the Financial Secretary of Bombay and expect to increase the forest revenue owing to additional forests being grown in the barrage zone. It is contended that the present annual irrigation expenditure will be knocked down by 31.50 lakhs which amount is at present spent on Barrage zone canals. As this expenditure is provided for Barrage estimate outside barrage area it was held that the income would be about 67 lakhs, the average cultivation outside the Barrage being 15 lakhs acres and the average assessment Rs. 4/8 per acre for expenditure outside Barrage. According to the Chief Engineers the figures come to 35.5 lakhs, the net income thus being 32 lakhs; whereas the Committee's figures showed a saving less by 21 lakhs the Muslims urged that this difference should be included in the income of the Province.

Khan Bahadur Khuhro suggests a saving of two lakhs out of the Committee's figure for police reorganisation. They have pointed out a few thousands by way of difference under each head of income and expenditure and in all bring that income side to 2 crores and expenditure 1 crore 75 lakhs. Even if 2 lakhs of interest on capital works other than Barrage, pensions and Superannuation charges are deducted the Sind budget shows a surplus of 5 Lakhs. The Muslim legislators fix the cost of the separated Province at 5 Lakhs. It is also suggested that the present heads of Department in Sind should be made absolute heads as the present control by Bombay is already nominal. It is maintained that the deficit of 4 to 5 lakhs is negligible and could be met by a retrenchment revision of Meston Settlement and by the imposition of taxation. No extra expenditure on new buildings is suggested except that since the present Government House would be decent for the future Governor, the Secretariat and Council Hall should be located near the present new Judicial Commissioner's Court.

SALE OF BARRAGE LAND.

Regarding the sale of Barrage lands they are optimistic and they have supported the idea of selling lands on easy instalments. Another alternative suggested by Mr. Allah Bux was to lease out a large area of Barrange land which will increase the land revenue and enhance the land value. They attached more weight to the increase in cultivation than to enhanced rates of land revenue. They further urged that the present Economic depression was transitory and would not affect Barrage and other sources of income permanently.

Mr. Harris, a member of the Committee expressed doubts about barrage success and pessimism regarding surplus revenues from barrage till 1950. But Khan Bahadur Khunhro quoted the Chief Engineer's latest barrage forecast which indicated much higher prospects. Regarding the payment of interest charges on Pre-Reform Loan of 275 Lakhs Khan Bahadur Khunhro suggested that since Sind in Pre-Reform days paid more revenue than expenditure incurred on it, no interest should be charged Mr. Allah Bux added that since the Bombay Government says that Sind is a deficit Province they should escape the burden by undertaking the interest charge alone. Oral examination lasted two hours.

DACOITY.

The Robin Hoods Of India.

Major A. W. Howlett contributes the following article in the "Manchester Guardian."—

Dacoity is a crime peculiar to the Indian Penal Code, which defines it as organised brigandage by bands which are associated for the purpose; and as it is only possible under the special conditions of Indian life so it reflects them in a way that may help to interpret them to men of purely Western ideas. We have nothing quite like it in the West till we come to Chicago, where the lack of corporate moral courage makes the reign of the gunman possible. But we had it in England in the days of Robin Hood and the old Border freebooters; and it is not at all exaggerating to suggest that so far as the countryside life of India goes, its state to-day bears some resemblance to that of our own land five or six centuries ago.

You may travel days and days across the great plains of India, plains that are like the ocean for vastness and seeming illimitability, plains where great rivers meander like marine currents, and where villages lie strewn like archipelagos, and you will not feel monotony. For, in spite of their flatness they are marvellously diversified not only by these same villages but by great groves of trees and barren spaces in among the fields, where low, squat bushes dot the dusty earth and give shelter from the sun, with their leathery leaves and flaunting red trumpet petals, to the jackals and peafowl. Here and there spread out wide jheels, acres and acres of reedy, shallow pools where the white paddy birds peck in the mud and countless duck resort in the cold weather. The banks of the rivers are like the shores of oceanic estuaries, albeit they may be fifteen hundred miles from the sea, with beaches and chifflets of mud and sand and fringes of small shells. And on the broken banks, half hidden by creepers, lie countless old temples, ruinous and cold, glooming through their matted jungle growths and haunted by cobras and panthers and the wild tribes of monkey folk.

This is no mere fancy picture but is truce of thousands of miles; and it may be imagined that in such a wilderness there is ample lurking room for those who adopt the bandit's life, whilst the task of the police is little likely to be realised by those who dwell in the concentrated populations of Europe. As if that is not enough, the boundaries of this terrain are hugest mountains in the world, clad as to all their lower slopes with a dark jungle that only the wild elephant and the tiger can know, yet affording an inviolable sanctuary to those of the human race who can brave for a space the terror of their wild beasts and malaria.

Unluckily there is another handicap to the forces of law and order. There are so many native States, ranging from mighty provinces like Hyderabad to tiny principalities, the size of Rutlandshire, in which the British law fails; and as they all march with British territory it is easy for miscreants to cross the boundary, probably some small stream, and set the British Raj at defiance since the processes of extradition and difficulties of executing them are so laborious and costly as to be seldom worth while.

A TYPICAL GANG.

It will be seen that the Indian Robin Hood has everything in his favour and, like the Robin Hood of tradition, he cultivates a covert popularity among the villagers of his area by making a great show of robbing rich bunnias and money-lenders and giving to the poor. There is, of course, always a recognised leader, and he lays his plans with great cunning, often for months ahead. One such I knew who had lost a hand through the bursting of a home-made pistol, and he seemed to have been treated with the veneration of a lucky general by the other members of his gang. There were some eighty of them, and the long tale of their trickling down by the police, the stories of their raids, the plans they laid, the preliminary spy work, the secrecy of their private lives in their villages between the summonses of their leader, their deeds of terrorisation and bullying made a great book more enthralling than any fiction as it appeared in the judgment of the special judge appointed to try the case. But the dacoit does not always have things all his own way, and it occasionally happens that the village gets warning and puts up a fight. Many a tiny battle, bloody as any, is waged on those far-flung plains and is never heard of in the great outerworld. It is only in the daily routine of the magistrate's court and in the gaols that these things which are commonplaces of Indian life come to light. Yet there is hardly one of them but, adequately and sympathetically presented, would make the fortunate of a film artist in the West. Even the "love interest" is there; for all too often (from their point of view) the secrets of the gang are betrayed by some Rellah among the dancing girls of the bazaar of the nearest city whose lure the robber with his easy spoils finds it impossible to resist.

But usually the dacoit goes the primrose path with great equanimity, confident in the passivity and want of public spirit of his victims. His arms are cheap pistols—they usually get a blacksmith into their company—and he makes his own powder and slugs and patakas, small bombs which explode on being thrown down. With these and smouldering touches he creeps up to the sleeping village on the plain, and, when all the band is round it, charges in with appalling shouts and explosions. The thatch is fired, and in the light of the blazing huts the villagers dash out pell-mell to hide in the crops and undergrowth. Woe betide the fat bunnia who lingers too long to hide his hoard. Rags soaked in paraffin are wrapped round his podgy fists and then lighted to make him disgorge and at the same time, not seldom, pay off the grudges of years of subtle financial jugglery. The village plundered and fired and many outrages committed, party out of savagery, party to inculcate terror amongst other villages, the band breaks up and all seek their secret haunts till a call from their leader mobilises them for another exploit.

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD

What Gandhiji Has Achieved.

(BY RICHARD B. GREGG.)

Communist say that Gandhiji has sold out to the British and to Indian capitalists. Many non-Communist friends of India are troubled and fearful for the future. The leading causes of such suspicions and fears are these:

1. Gandhi has agreed to go to a Conference in London, though formerly he refused.

2. He has agreed to discuss safeguards, reservations, and federation with Indian states.

3. Gandhi is to be sole delegate of the Indian Congress at London.

4. Gandhi's love of non-violence may make him accept compromises in order to avoid violence.

5. It seems a terrible blunder to have arrested the momentum of the struggle for independence when its results were already so great.

Gandhi's willingness to go to London is explainable by changes in the British attitude since his refusal eighteen months ago. The year's struggle has compelled open admission by the British Government of the great power of the Indian Congress and advanced the idea of complete independence much farther in British as well as in Indian minds. Indian Congress representatives will now be treated with real respect. In contrast to the earlier situation, the Conference agenda is now defined: to discuss responsible Indian Government. True, the phrases "safeguards, reservations, and federation" were in the agreement, but the safeguards and reservations are to be only those which are "in the interests of India". And Gandhi has repeatedly stated, both before and after the agreement, that the safeguards and reservations proposed at the first Round Table Conference were not in the interests of India but of Britain only. As for federation the Congress regards the Indian princes as a secondary difficulty. Their chief power comes from Britain, and if British power in India goes, the princes will lose theirs, and federation with the Indian states will cease to be a menace.

SOLE DELEGATE IDEA

While it may seem dangerous to make Gandhi sole delegate of the Congress at the London Conference it is no more risky than the whole Civil-Disobedience movement judged by ordinary standards. Gandhi is bound by the instructions of the Congress.

At the Karachi Congress Gandhi discussed fully the terms of the truce and the charges that he had compromised, or at London might compromise be tricked, or sell out. He told the Congress:

"The power of repudiation is absolute if your agents act outside the power that you give them. When they the Congress delegates to the second London Conference, have turned traitors and sold your cause, or when they have become so idiotic, so unintelligent as not to be able to see the many traps that might have been laid for them and thus fall into one of these traps .....you have absolute right to repurdate all that they have done, and that power is good against the whole world.....You must understand that your delegation cannot be so stupid as to forget the sacrifice and the sufferings the nation has gone through. Rest assured that they will not sell the country.....All that I promise faithfully to you on my own behalf and on behalf of any delegation that you might wish to send with me is that we shall not be disloyal to the Congress in any shape or form."

Bearing in mind that the Delhi agreement is only a provisional truce there are real advantages in the one delegate plan. It will save much expense of money and energy. Also, as Mr. Gandhi wrote in "Young India" of April 9,

REAL POWER BEHIND R. T. C.

"Congress could not afford to keep away from the country its best workers for any length of time. In the end it will not be the work of the Conference that will bring Swaraj; it can only make work in India that can do it. Not the ability of the delegation will tell at the Conference, but the power behind it. It was further thought that the Congress delegation was not designed to enter into or examine details but to discuss and examine principles and their application.

But will not Gandhi's love of non-violence make him compromise yielding to the argument that violence and disorder will be the alternative to the acceptance of British terms? No. Last spring, before the march to the sea began he wrote in "Young India," that non-violence must prove its power in the face of the worst violence, and that, indeed, there could be no true non-violent resistance until there was a violent situation in which to act. He also said that he would go ahead even though it should mean civil war. He now has a far larger number of devoted and disciplined followers than when he made those statements and he had proved to all the world the power of his method. Since the Delhi agreement he has told the Indian that they may have to renew their suffering.

Gandhi specifically stated at Karachi: "I have not much confidence in our getting what we want at the Round Table Conference." Even failure in negotiation, however, would not be barren, for his going will end the contention of the Indian Moderates.—"If we had only all gone together, England could not have refused our demands." To refuse to go now would be to lose the support of world opinion. But world opinion would support a renewal of the struggle after failure in negotiation. Britain asked for this negotiation. In non-violent resistance the resister must, whenever possible, act and speak as if his opponent were going to do right, thus stimulating the spirit of justice latent in the heart of his opponent, even though the latter be imperialist and capitalist.

STRESS ON MORAL CHARACTER

Gandhi believes that both economic and political freedom are much more a matter of moral character than of exterior organization, Conference legislation, or particular persons in office. Indian independence will be achieved as soon as an effective majority of Indians are strong enough to refuse to be flattered by the British, to refuse to buy foreign cloth, to refuse to pay taxes, to stand lathi charges without flinching or counter-violence, to go to jail, to be willing to die non-violently for their cause. Such a state of mind will is a living thing and requires time to grow. The period of truce is being used to stimulate this growth. This deeper political truth answers the idea that suspension of Civil disobedience was a tactial blunder. The detailed hard work, self-control, and discipline shown by India since the Delhi pact are portentous. The difference between India on this occasion and at the time when Gandhi suspended Civil Disobedience in 1922 shows the marvellous growth in India's understanding of his method and in her readiness for self-government.

Gandhi's experience in struggling against all forms of exploitation is longer and more varied, intense, and thorough than that of any other Indian leader. His record of accomplishment is unparalleled. Neither British politicians nor capitalist of any nation can offer him any position equal in power, security, prestige or happiness to what he was won by the own political ability, energy, determination, sacrifice and devotion. He has not sold out, nor will he. He cannot be frightened or flattered. His understanding of exploitations is too profound to be decived and his love of truth and of the poor keeps him steady.—"Nation."

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—:o:—

Acharya Kripalani Discusses Before Calcutta Students Non-Violent Satyagraha & Asks Them To Rally Round Gandhiji

In the course of his address Acharya Kirpalani who presided over the Calcutta Students' Conference on August 22, said:—

Acharya Kirpalani after thanking the students drew their attention to some national drawbacks that had kept their country down for so many centuries. He said Indian history demonstrated how undefeated by enemies we defeated ourselves and handed the country over to the foreigners. It was so from Jaichand down to the Marhattas and Sikhs. This was particularly due to the fact that the people could not distinguish between friend and foe and were not able to regulate their conduct towards the one or the other. He gave the illustration of the last movement to prove his point. While it had been possible for us to keep non-violent against the Government it had not been possible to settle our internal difference by peaceful means.

INDIAN FAILINGS

It seemed we could not unite on a large national scale for long without falling into smaller groups. There was also a want of discipline and organisation. We were so many individuals and as individuals we could work efficiently. Indian political history was a history of outstanding individuals and not of movements.

WHAT GANDHIJI DID.

With the advent of Gandhiji in the political field the aims, objects and methods of political activity in India have been, so to say, revolutionised. Though he works through the same old institutions yet is everything changed. Politics was considered an activity apart from the rest of life. It was cut off from religion, morality, and social life. It had a passing connection with economics. It was one department of life that could be studied and practised apart from the rest of life. With Gandhiji life was one and therefore political activity was intimately connected with morality, with social reform, with economics, and with welfare work in general. All these acted and reacted upon one another. Some times for political action it was necessary to lay the greatest emphasis on social or moral or economic reform.

NO MORE ANOMALIES

Formerly it was possible for a nationalist in Bengal, Madras or Maharashtra to be an orthodox reactionary in matters social and a radical in politics. Such anomalies have become matters of the past now It was possible for a liberal to preach Swadeshi from the congress platform decked from head to foot in the latest foreign material and fashion. It was quite possible for him to be a first rate leader with a bottle or two inside his skin. His profession or his mode of life was no bar to the highest offices in the national assembly. All this has been changed. Taught by Gandhiji we have come to recognise that this Raj has no inherent strength but is propped up by our national and individual shortcomings. It prospers on our weakness and vices.

IMPROVING OURSELVES.

The best way to replace the present system then would be by a process of self-purification and a reform in our institutions. The struggle for independence must go on side by side with the efforts to improve ourselves. We may not for our Swadeshi wait till the establishment of Swaraj and the consequent protection tariff. We can even now pass a self-denying ordinance which may be helpful to industry and commerce. For a dry India we may not wait for the shifting of power, but we can by our example and peaceful picketing produce a dry India. So about untouchability, the Hindu-Muslim unity, the boycott of titles, educational institutions, and the Law Courts we need not wait till the advent of Swaraj for the necessary drain cleaning. We must begin the work without delay, and such work must embrace the whole field of national life.

BEFORE NON-CO-OPERATION.

Some will doubtless say that these ideas were there even before Gandhiji. Some items were in the old programme of the Bengal and Poona nationalists. I am not here concerned to establish the priority of Gandhiji in the field of discovery. My point is proved if I can show that he has brought them more forcibly before the public and has in every case seen to it that some organised constructive work is done. Had the nation shown more faith in his methods and given him greater and more loyal support more could have been accomplished been possible. Even as it is, the change has been tremendous. This may not be plain to the new generation as to those who had the good fortune or the misfortune of doing some serious political work before non-co-operation.

SWARAJ FOR THE MASSES

The second change brought out, is regarding the aims of the political movement. The aim to-day is not the change in the personnel of the administration. Ushment of a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. By the people Gandhiji understands the starving, the naked, the down trodden Narayans the submerged and the untouchables that stare us to shame everywhere. By his precept and example every one joining him or his movement has to indentify himself with the poor, from princely Moti Lal and millionaire Jumnalal to the common volunteer each of course according to his strength and according to his faith, sharddha. He has taught is that those who would lead let them take the badge of service to the poor. All without exception must put on the poor man's garb, Khadi and do sacrificial spinning-again each according to his capacity. Gandhiji heading the least interests of the two parties upon class conflict class war and class hatred. The loss of one is the gain of the other. They therefore are based upon anger and enmity They too eschew violence but from the consciousness of their weakness in the military direction not from principles.

NON-VIOLENCE.

Non-co-operation believes in the fundamental unity of the oppressed and the oppressor, their identity of interest however great the seeming difference. The struggle is based not on class war or class hatred.

It eschews all physical force not as a painful unavoidable necessity arising out of weakness but on moral and spiritual principles the possession of which can never render persons weak and helpless. In industrial strikes the experts know that a scrupulous avoidance of violence in a policy absolutely necessary for successful operations to avoid reprisals and demoralisations. How much more then must non-co-operation the fight of love and truth avoid all violence physical or mental. The latter is not afraid of reprisals. It must however guard against demoralisation having to organise vast members of varying individual moral strength. So there is nothing Utopian or unpractical in this method developed and worked out to some purpose by Gandhiji.

GANDHIJI'S WAYS.

Himalayan mistakes would cut more life in the nation than the wise well thought out plans of others. His maddest acts would be fruitful. What could be more insane than the last Salt Satyagraha? Here is an old man rejecting all modern rapid machines of ocomotion, rejecting even the primitive Swadeshi bullock cart whose mentality he is supposed to represent walking under a burning sun hundred and fifty miles of dusty roads to reach the seats manufacture a pinch of salt. What could be more absurd than the rabble of an army of eighty, half starved, unshod and uncovered Satyagrahis, imatiated by their insane Sanyas and austerities most of them bare of the body except for the loin cloth worn in ridiculous imitation of the master marching out with a solitary Khara for their brand to give battle to a powerful and mighty empire on whom the sun is supposed never to set; an empire intoxicated more than ever on account of its recent victories in the last Great War?

What could be more absurd than the Salt Raids he contemplated and his followers carried out? And yet all these shook a mighty empire and made them to sue for peace. They may not keep faith to-day but soon they will have to deal with the man of the hour, the man of destiny the man born to accomplish as Great and Glorious a work in world's history.

VIOLENT REVOLUTIONARY

As against him the violent revolutionary may plan most elaborately scientifically and in secret raids train wreackings and bomb-throwings his efforts mainly miscarry. His powerful hand some how shakes, his comrades tried for years in a adversity turn against him. The general public is apathetic; his adversary protected as by fate—even by a brass button. Don't you see in all this the hand of Providence Nature, God, or Word purpose, call it what you will.

GANDHIJI—OLD MAN OF SEA.

So it is no use puling at the reings. Gandhiji sits on the neck of the nation like the old man of the sea. He will not leave unless his work is done, his task over, his mission fulfilled. Let the present generation rejoice and be exceeding glad. Such opportunities do not come to humanity in centuries A great task is before us. Not only patriotic considerations but considerations of humanity sick of the overflow of its own blood should make us to join the non-violent fight the fight of "Ahimsa" and Truth against the Asuric forces of tyranny and darkness whether of foreign or indigenous origin. Remember of such times did the poet sing "To be young then was the very Heaven". Let us then close our ranks, unite our efforts and our hearts and put forth one more determined effort under the leadership of the greatest living man in the East and the West.

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12 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records 9-20 p.m. classical music by Bai Saraswatibai with Dattaram Parwatkar.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received samples of Quinine pills from Tandrusti Office, Garhi-Yasin (Via, Shikarpur, Sind.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 13th inst.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture on the 'Economic Future of India' to day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day) (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. G. S. Ghurye, will deliver a lecture on "Principles of Sociology"

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The students of the Secretaries Training Class conducted by this Institute will pay visit to the Asstt. Registrar's Office and Provincial Co-operative Institute to-day (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m. Students are requested to come direct to the Asstt.. Registrar's Office, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal an Elocution Competition amongst the Parsi boys and girls under 16, will take place to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. Rustamji J. K. Jeejeebhoy will preside and distribute the prizes to the successful candidates. The meeting is open to all.

PROCESSION IN ANDHERI.

As some of the cloth merchants of Andheri have commenced stocking new foreign cloth inspite of giving a solid assurance to the Andheri Congress Committee not to buy any fresh foreign cloth, the Andheri Congress Committee has arranged a demonstrative procession, against the action of the said merchants, on Sunday (13th instant) at 8 a.m. from Rama's Temple, Andheri (Versowa Road).

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE.

Under the auspices of this Society there will be a lecture by Principal S. R. Davar on "Some Suggestions for the Development of an Indian Mercantile Marine" at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay to-day (Saturday) 12th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Pushottamdas Thakurdas will preside. Lecture is open to the public.

KALISHANKAR BAJPAL MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of this Memorial Committee will be held to-day Saturday at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the office premises of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the following day.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Keith" arrived in London in the morning of 8th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE: Tuesday the 15th September 1931 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Ganesh Chaturthi."

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Thackersey House, Ballard Pier and Town Sub Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Shirala" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 12th inst instead of the 10th inst.

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"IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY TO SUPPRESS INDIAN PRESS".

(Continued from page 1).

gation of their friends in the Ang.o-Indian press, to kill the Indian press, which had rendered service to the cause of nationalism.

SURRENDER TO ANGLO-INDIA.

He was surprised that the Government took no note of writings in the Anglo-Indian press which had been creating hatred between race and race and class and class. On the other hand, they had surrendered their judgment to the instigation of a section of the press. He appealed to the Government not to lend its ear to Anglo-Indian press and do justice to India. For, in suppressing the Indian press, they would be suppressing the national consciousness of the country. They should also realise that every crime which was committed in the country was the result of the highhandedness of the police.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Government should not flout public opinion, which was clearly against the Bill. They should not give the impression to the public that the spirit of oppression and suppression was still alive, and lastly, they should not do things which might throw moderates like himself into the other camp (of the Congress). He reminded the House that when the civil disobedience movement was going on in the country he had remained a member of the Assembly and helped the Government. To-day if the Bill was passed, it would spoil the atmosphere necessary for the success of the Round Table Conference. He appealed to the Government and the House to accept his motion.—A. P.

TOO VAGUE.

Mr. Shah Nawaz supported the motion for reference to a Select Committee but criticised the Bill as too vague and wide in scope, though the operative clause was restricted to violent writings. He also considered the security demanded of presses and newspapers as excessive. Unless, therefore, the bill was suitably modified in Committee, the House should not pass it.

AS MR. MOORE SEES IT.

Mr. Arthur Moore, in supporting the Select Committee motion, objected to a member proposed for the Committee and made detailed criticisms.

He repudiated the suggestion that Anglo-Indian papers had any sinister hand in this Bill, said Mr. Moore, would suppress no newspaper, not even the most anarchical rag. It merely called upon the paper, in the first instance, to mend manners and change the tone, but if still it went on with incitements to murders and violence, then it would be called upon to deposit security.

"DON'T WASTE TIME."

Proceeding, Mr. Moore quoted lengthy extracts from the Government memorandum supplied to members, containing strong writings inciting to violence.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai asked why action was not taken against these papers.

Mr. Moore asked if Mr. Navalrai was defending the papers.

Proceeding, Mr. Moore assured the House that there was no danger for the responsible press and gave further quotations in support of the Bill, when the President advised him not to indulge in such long quotations, wasting the time of the House. Mr. Moore said that even these few quotations he had cited were enough to show the intolerable state of things in the country.

MOSCOW ON THE BRAIN.

He traced the movement to the efforts of the Third International at Moscow for the violent overthrow of the existing Government and asserted that the left wing of the Congress was being used to break down society. In this programme, youngmen were being consecrated to destruction. The Assembly could not sit idly when certain persons were clamouring for blood and more bloodshed. If there was and sincerity any loyalty to the teachings of Mr. Gandhi, if there was generous response to the recent appeal of Dr. Tagore, then let the Assembly get on with the Bill as quickly as possible and discuss it. (Applause).

GHUZNAVI'S OUTBURST.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi congratulated Government on bringing in a Bill which was most urgently needed. The bane of the country had been weak Government which allowed the Congress to pass the Independence Resolution at Lahore and let Gandhi march two hundred miles to defy the laws of India. He referred to a recent publication called "The Decline and Fall of the British Empire" the author of which maintained that Lord Hardinge and Lord Irwin were responsible for breaking up the British power in India. Mr. Ghuznavi said that praises of murder in the Indian press were responsible for converting the misguided youth to the cult of murder. Even Corporation of Calcutta which was a civic body had passed a resolution praising "The sacrifice of Bhagat Singh". Mr. Ghuznavi next referred to schools in Calcutta where 20,000 boys were made to say every morning "Beat Englishmen."

Mr. S. C. Mitra:—"Sir, on a point of order, how is this relevant to the discussion on the Bill?

The President:—It would be relevant if the speaker held that the Bill did not go far enough.

Mr. Ghuznavi:—That is my contention. Life has become intolerable at the hands of Congressmen and the Congress press and it is high time their activities were curbed. He held that the Bill aimed at dealing with the praise of murder and he appealed to the House to accept the motion.

NO NEED.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer severely criticised Government for bringing in a bail for which there was no need when the sedition law according to Sir Lawrence Jenkins was all embracing and coveted every form of offence. Sir James Crerar had brought forward the Public Safety Bill and wanted its immediate passage stating that otherwise the heavens would fall. The Public Safety Bill was not proceeded with. Did the heavens fall? Mr. Ranga Iyer attributed the present bill to the instigation of the Anglo-Indian press. Had not, he asked, the "Statesman" of Calcutta asked for the deposition of Lord Ripon because he pursued a policy of conciliation? Again was it not the "Statesman" of Calcutta which came down upon the then Viceroy of India because the capital was transferred from Calcutta?

WORSE THAN MURDER?

One member asked.—Did any Anglo-Indian paper want the murder of Lord Ripon?

Mr. Ranga Iyer answered that the arrest of Lord Ripon at Viceregal Lodge was surely worse than murder. Mr. Arthur Moore had quoted many extracts. Did any of the papers quoted enjoy a good circulation? and why did not Government proceed against these papers. Obviously they wanted to collect some material from a few uninfluential and unimportant papers and give a bad name to the entire Indian press.

MR. MOORE EXPOSED.

Proceeding he read out a telegram sent by Mr. Arthur Moore as leader of the European Group and by the leader of the European group in the Bengal Council to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin stating that as Congress had agreed to secession from the Empire and as Congress was under the threat of terrorists they should not receive Mr. Gandhi in London. He deplored that such a telegram should have been sent when negotiations were proceeding between Gandhi and Lord Willingdon. That showed how utterly bankrupt in statesmanship was the European group. Mr. Arthur Moore had further given an interview to a representative of the "Madras Mail" at Calcutta in which he had pointed out that the Labour Government since the outbreak of terrorism in India had shown itself incapable of discharging its responsibility satisfactorily. This interview combined with Mr. Arthur Moore's telegram to British party leaders clearly showed how Anglo-India did not like Mahatma Gandhi going to London. But Gandhiji was now on his way to London with the olive branch not of truce but of peace as Lord Willingdon had put it at the Chalmsford Club Dinner.

TOO WIDE AND TOO VAGUE.

Mr. Ranga Iyer proceeding criticised the operative clause of the Bill. He was in complete sympathy with the view that terrorism must be put down but he objected to a bill of this description with too wide and too vague clauses when the sedition law of the land was quite sufficient. In support of his contention Mr. Ranga Iyer quoted extracts from the opinion of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and his own experience as Editor of "Independence" at Allahabad. So long as Clause Four of the Bill remained there, he would oppose the bill tooth and nail.

Mr. Ranga Iyer was continuing in this strain when at a quarter to six the President ascertained from him that he wanted to occupy an hour more and therefore adjourned the House till Monday when the debate will be resumed after the Viceroy's speech. —A. P.

Shri Narayan To Annex The Ganeshkhind Plate.

SELECTIONS FOR SATURDAY'S RACES.

(By "HAPHAZARD".)

1ST RACE—
AMLI ..... 1.
DARIANOOR ..... 2.
CARDINAL ..... 3.
Injeman II. ..... F.

2ND RACE—
NOORI SAYYED ..... 1.
VITA ..... 2.
COLLECTOR ..... 3.
Akram ..... F.

3RD RACE—
FINANCIER ..... 1.
BENEVENTUM ..... 2.
MEALAGH ..... 3.
Spring Double ..... F.

4TH RACE—
SKY HAWK ..... 1.
BLACK BESS ..... 2.
ARTHUR ..... 3.
Wistaria ..... F.

5TH RACE—
SHEKIB ..... 1.
AL WALI ..... 2.
FARMAN ..... 3.
Anchor ..... F.

6TH RACE—
SPA ..... 1.
MISS MOUNT ..... 2.
DAN LENO ..... 3.
Lonely Inn ..... F.

7TH RACE—
SHRI NARAYAN ..... 1.
EL DRAQUE ..... 2.
SPANISH WISH ..... 3.
Cavern ..... F.

8TH RACE—
EPOS ..... 1.
RED ASTRACHAN ..... 2.
ALCOR ..... 3.
Loose Moments ..... F.

9TH RACE—
PASHA ..... 1.
SEA KING ..... 2.
FAKRI PASHA ..... 3.
Jassir ..... F.

"Mac" Justifies Summary Proceedure.

LANSBURY CROSSES SWORD WITH PREMIER

Clynes' Bitter Attack On Economy Scheme.

LONDON, Sept. 11

In the House of Commons today Premier MacDonald moved the second reading of the Economy Bill. He said that he would never have proposed the procedure of Orders-in-Council if speed had not been most imperatively necessary to deal with the situation. The Cardington airship station and mooring masts in various parts of the Empire would be placed on a care and maintenance basis. The Sale of British airship R-100 would be disposed of.

Mr. MacDonald defended at length the dole cut despite noisy interruptions and said that the question of tea and sugar taxes had been raised by the Labour Government and would have been inevitable without the cut in the dole.

At heated exchanges between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lansbury followed.

Mr. Clynes, replying generally, attacked Government economies, which, he said, had increased unemployment and caused greater distress. He particularly attacked Mr. Thomas.—Reuter.

NATIONAL ECONOMY BILL.

Opposition's Grounds For Motion To Reject.

LONDON, September 10.

The opposition motion for the rejection of the National Economy Bill (second reading of which Mr. MacDonald is moving on 11th September) tabled in the names of ex-Cabinet members, Messrs. Clynes, T. Johnston, Arthur Greenwood and Lansbury, declares that the House, while recognising the necessity of preserving the country's finances on a sound basis, cannot accept the proposals which will deprive masses of the people of the necessities of life, whilst others continue to enjoy luxuries, and which will aggravate unemployment by restricting the purchasing power of wage-earners, nor can the House approve of the second reading of the Bill abrogating Parliamentary control by authorising Orders-in-Council designed to supersede the existing acts of Parliament or reverse the settled national policy without previous specific assent of the House.—Reuter.

Economies In Expenditure.

LONDON, September 10.

The economies to be effected in expenditure are contained in a Government white paper issued to-night. The reduction in the salaries of Ministers members of the House of Commons, Judges Civil servants and members of the defence forces total four and a half millions sterling. Additional reductions in the defence force expenditure amount to five million sterling. 10.3 millions will be saved in education, including 15 per cent in teachers' salaries. In Unemployment Insurance there will be a cut of 25.8 millions through reduction in the "dole", and ten millions through the increase of contributions by employers, workers and exchequer to ten pence each per week, instead of seven pence.—Reuter.

"A FLAGRANT BREACH OF TRUCE"

Journalists' Association's Protest Agaist New Fetters

Mr. Brelvi, Secretary, Journalists' Association, Bombay, has sent the following wire to (1) Secre-Home Department, Government of India, (2) President, Legislative Assembly, Simla:—

"In continuation of my telegram, dated September 9th, I beg to inform you that the Second Press Ordinance, promulgated in December was in existence when the truce was signed. The new Press Bill, therefore is a flagrant breach of the truce."

MARTYRDOM OF JATIN DAS.

Tomorrow's Celebration In City.

BY YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Bombay Youth League will celebrate the second anniversary of the martyrdom of Jatin Das at a public meeting in the People's Jinnah Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside. Sjt. Y. J. Menerally, S. K. Pupala and others will speak.

BY NAVJAWAN BHARAT SABHA.

To commemorate the memory of Martyr Jatindranath Das a procession will start from the Azad Maidan (Dadoi Talao Corner) 5 p.m. (S.T.) and march to Chowpatty via Kalbadevi, Girgaon Back Road, Sandhurst Road, etc. At Chowpatty a mass meeting will be held. Mr. Tyab Shaikh will preside and Messrs. C. K. Narayen Swami, Lajpi Pendse, Sardar Jamiat Singh, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis and others will speak.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

Brahmasree Venkateswara Bhagawathar of Guruvayur will give a musical concert at the Napoo Hall, Matunga, G.I.P., Bombay, tomorrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p. m. Special accommodation will be provided for ladies.

Ryots Resort To Direct Action In Andhra.

NO BREACH OF PACT.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

All members of the Congress Working Committee except Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, are likely to leave to-night. No statement or resolution has been issued so far regarding the alleged breaches of the Delhi Pact. It appears that the Committee will submit a report on such alleged breaches to the Government, along with its rejoinder to the Government's reply to the Congress charge sheet, published by Mr. Gandhi and await the result.

SATYAGRAHA IN ANDHRA.

Meanwhile a report has been received by the Working Committee of the practice of Civil Disobedience by a Ryots' Conference in Venkatagiri, Andhradesha, against the orders of the Collector, Nellore District.

In an interview Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiya, the Andhra leader who has arrived here by special invitation, said: "It is not civil disobedience by a Congress body. The Ryots Conference is purely a Conference of tenants of Zemindars in Telegu country and Nellore District and is concerned entirely with questions of revenue, rent, tenancy and such other agrarian questions. It is not, therefore, a breach of truce terms by a Congress body."—A. P.

STOCKS & SHARES.

FAZAL SHARES STEADY ON BULL SUPPORT

Bombay Mills Curtailing Production.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The Share Market re-opened to-day after holidays with a quiet tone. There was not much businesss but Fazal Shares ruled steady on Bull support. The situation of Bombay Mills is worsening and some of them have curtailed production and others are thinking of closing down. There is no demand for cloth and declining tendency of raw cotton is resulting in heavy losses to both mills and dealers. Money market is very tight and our industries are starving. The whole situation is becoming grave and unless drastic steps are taken, it looks as if there will be deadlock of general trade conditions. Government Budget is bound to show a big deficit as it happened in Great Britain. New taxes are feared everyday and already there are rumours about increase in the income-tax. The Share Market is nominally steady with little or no business in several scrips. The market will remain again closed from 12th to 16th instant. 60 operators are not inclined to do any business.

3½ per cent. Paper opened at Rs. 55/4 but improved to Rs. 55/5/3 on short covering. As soon as the demand was satisfied prices declined to Rs. 55/5. Towards the close there was a little rally and the session ended in a quotation of Rs. 55/7/6. Other securities were neglected, owing to absence of business. The new Bonds of 1935 bearing interest of 6½ per cent. are not likely to be popular as temptations of higher interest are not without fears of increase in the income tax.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Bombay Dyeing 657 56, 60, 64. 59, 65
Century 187, 92, 90, 93.
Colaba 72.
Crescent 43-2.
Fazul 297, 300, 296, 302.
Indore 320, 17.
Madhowji N, 11.
Nagpur 282, 88.
New Great 103-2.
Pearl 156, 53.
Simplex 41-14.
Swadeshi 225, 28.
Burma 337, 42.
Hydro 105-15
Tram. 98, 99-1.
Deff. 292
Ord, 17-6, 18-6.
Bundi 12-10.
Indian 125.
Katni Ord. 137, 40.
Alcock N. 95

MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 11.

100 Ahm. Advance	256-4
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	665
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	193-12
500 Central India P.	410
100 Central India	288-12
100 Colaba	72-8
100 Cooria	115
100 Crescent	43-2
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0.3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-6
250 Fazulbhoy	302-8
100 Finlay	65-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	90
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	317-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-0
100 Khatau	61.4
100 Kohinoor	100
250 Laxmi	686-4
100 Madhowji	11-4
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	900-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	307-8
50 Mysore	92-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	103-2
100 New City	43-2
250 Pabani	91-4
250 Pearl	158-12
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1552-8
250 Simplex	41-14
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	228-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	677.8
500 Vishnu	1265-0
100 Western	657-8xd

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	63-12
50-25 Central	14-4
£10-5 Eastern	62-6
500 Imperial	362-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	217-8
100-50 India	75-4
5 Union	2-14

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	12-10
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	125
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	528-12xd.
100 Katni	140
10 Punjab P.	8-12
10 Punjab	6-3
100 Shahabad	146-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-2
200-100 Oriental	1540
10 Vulcan	4-12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	100
1000 Ahmdra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Valley	537-8
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60
50 Bom. Tram.	99-1
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-2
100 Tata Hydro	105-15
1000 Tata Power P.	1082-8
1000 Tata Power	350

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	701-4 xd.
100 Amritsar Patti	98
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	85
100 Gujrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	561-4

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	111-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	35-8
30 Tata Steel D.	292-8
75 Tata Steel	18-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	95
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	164-6
50 Bom. Telephone	38-8
88 Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125 Bom. Burma old	342-8
50 Bom. Burma New	117-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	131-14
15 Scindia	6-3
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	55-7-6
5 p.c. 1045-55 Tax Free	99

MONSOON WEAK OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Sept. 11.

The monsoon is weak over the country, but fairly widespread thunderstorm rain has fallen in South Madras, South Deccan and Tennasserim. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Assam. West United Provinces and North Madras Coast.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma and Thundershowers will continue in South Madras and Deccan.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand miles away probably in the neighbourhood of Baluchistan was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at four hours one minute I.S.T. on Friday 11th September.—A. P.

PRESSOWNERS CONSIDER ENACTMENT DETRIMENTAL.

The Secretary, Bombay Pressowners' Association has wired to the Secretary, Government of India, Home Department, Simla as under:—

"Association has great misgivings about new Press Bill; consider its introduction after Delhi Pact most inopportune; its enactment detrimental to existence and growth of Press; strongly urge dropping new Bill."

YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League a mass meeting of the workers of Bombay will be held at Lal Baug to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. "to condemn the policy of repression pursued by the Government in arresting several members of the Naujuan Bharat Sabha and labour leaders in Bengal and the Punjab."

V.J.M.'S SPECIAL Race Tips.
(Proof this paper).
Don't go in for big STRING of Horses and then lose, but buy a few and certainly you will roll in wealth. Do not mind the ODDS. V. J. M. is sure to save you from losses.
3 Horse Certainty Rs 30
(Refunded Rs. 10 on each Horse if does not pay over Rs. 70).
MEALAGH WON RS. 131-8.
LITTLE BOB 2ND PS. 19-8.
L. SYLVIA (UNLUCKY).
3 Sure Winners Rs. 15.
(Refunded if not Wins).
MELESIGENES WON RS. 86-0
DARIANOOR 2ND RS. 19-8.
ANCHOR (UNLUCKY).
V. J. M. also giving his RS. 30 THREE HORSE CERTAINTY in his card of THREE SURE WINNERS for Rs. 5 to satiate all his Clients. TIME 4 P.M. TILL 1 P.M. Tomorrow Opp. Excelsior Cinema, Fort, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 12 1931

TOWARDS DISASTER.

We have already pointed out the consequences in an abnormal situation of an administration so completely removed in sympathies and in understanding as the Government of India to-day are. Had this not been so, Government would not have presented the non-official public with the phenomena of unbalanced budgets, high ratio, high bank rate and high rate of Government borrowing, the last one reducing permanently the value of all capital assets. Even after this latest specimen of ropewalking, we wonder how Sir George Schuster expects to keep the situation under control. We write in the forlorn hope that something can still be done, before it is too late. What is that something, that can be done? We have before us the example of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, of which the Government of India are a subordinate branch, but during the last two years when there was time for retrenchment, no such attempt was made. Recently several amateur committees were appointed and if the reports of the other committees can be forecast from that of the Posts and Telegraphs Committee, it would appear that these committees, which have cost a substantial sum to the tax-payer, will fail to achieve even fractionally the object for which they were set up. What is wanted is not profound surveys and the exchange of verbosity, but the pruning knife applied ruthlessly. What is wanted is a cut of 33 per cent. in all salaries, and in this connection we trust His Excellency the Viceroy, imitating the royal example, will give the lead on his own accord so far as his own emoluments are concerned.

Only such a drastic measure can be expected to save Government something like 10 crores of rupees, and only a readiness on the part of those now in charge of the administrative machine to adjust themselves to the new situation will inspire the confidence, which is definitely lost both in the men and in the system. It is not the political consequences of such loss of confidence, to which we desire to draw attention to-day, but to the direct financial consequences. The controversy, which took place when Sir Basil Blackett got the ratio bill through, by means not altogether laudable, is no longer relevant, as many and more powerful factors have appeared on the scene, and amongst those the most important is the abnormally low level of prices ruling for staple commodities all the world over. The Indian producer, in whose name the Government have committed more than one sin, seeks to-day the relief, which he is denied by a straightforward financial measure involving the adjustment of the ratio. Why is he denied this, when the logic, both of facts and of ideas, establishes the need of a lower ratio to-day? We would leave it to our readers, but we may venture to repeat for their consideration that it is because Indian finance and Indian interests are subordinated to the exigencies of Imperial finance and Imperial interests controlled by the coterie in London. This is an intolerable position and it should end. As a result of many sufferings, which the Indian public is undergoing to-day on account of the depression, it would be a good thing if this reform came about once for all, and we shall value nothing more in the activities of the Round Table Conference than the placing of India on an independent footing in financial matters when whoever is the authority in India can act, unbiassed and undictated to, purely in the interests of the Indian people. The high ratio is not only inflicting injury on Indian industries and Indian producers, but it is also responsible for the high bank rate and the millions of transactions, which have to be adjusted on the basis of such a bank rate. In addition to this, there is the depletion of India's gold resources. At a moment when the financial situation in the world causes grave anxiety, India is being deprived of her defences in order to suit the United Kingdom. There is, further, the enormous amount of borrowing, which Government have indulged in, in order to sustain this ratio. The cup is overflowing and Nemesis will not be very far. We draw attention to this obvious fact in the hope that even now those, who are responsible for the good conduct of Indian finances, may take courage in their hands and do the right thing. Excessive borrowing by Government on treasury bills has already had deleterious effect on the deposits in the banks and the direct deposits received by industry in the mills, and other undertakings. A further disastrous blow is now aimed at organized Indian industry by the heavy rate offered for the new loan, whose amount is left undetermined. This borrowing, at the wrong moment and in the wrong manner, seems to be the imposition from financiers in London, who, evidently, have told the Indian Finance Member that he would not get a penny more from that quarter. Whatever evil this may lead to in future, the immediate consequences have been the severe tumbling down on the stock exchange, of the prices of gilt-edged securities. It has rendered municipal administration difficult, if not impossible, and it is going to impose a burden for which the community is not quite prepared.

Whether this is the end of the story or the beginning, we do not know. Is this the last chapter in the history of disastrous finance, with which this country has been cursed during the last ten years, or is it the beginning of a new dark era? The public are entitled to ask whither all this is going to lead and whether Sir George Schuster, or those in whose hands he seems to be acting like a puppet, have any word of explanation or solace for a community, which has put up with suffering for a long time. It is not merely the business people, who feel the first shock, but the welfare of the professional classes and all employees is also jeopardised, not to speak of the plight of agriculturists who form the bulk of the population. Is all this being done merely because the Finance Member attaches some sort of inane sanctity to the ratio? When it was fixed, it was fixed in opposition to the most representative opinion of this country and by a narrow majority of one, and by the use of the official and nominated bloc. Ratios have been fixed in the past and have been changed on grounds of much smaller weight than are evident to-day and we urge that this is a matter, which can brook no further delay. If this matter is further mismanaged, the responsibility will be on those who have ignored the voice of the people and whose policy shows as if they have taken upon themselves the mission of disorganizing the life and reducing the standard of millions of people. Heroic efforts are being made in the United Kingdom, and let us hope they will succeed. Will England's administration in India leave such a disastrous record through slothfulness and selfish obstinacy? It is wrong to say that this issue hangs on what happens at the Round Table Conference. We venture to predict that, what will happen at the Round Table Conference will largely depend on the conduct of Indian finance during the next few weeks.

BREACH OF TRUCE.

All right-thinking Indians will endorse the Congress Working Committee's description of the Press Bill as "a drastic and wholly unwarranted measure in that it constitutes an extension of the penal law and an attack upon the property and liberty of the Press". The existing penal law itself is drastic in all conscience, but the new Bill enables Government to make a raid on the property as well as the liberty of the Press. The existing gag is sought to be made complete and, perhaps, Government fondly hope to carry on their repressive regime without let or hindrance. But it is curious how soon Government forget that muzzling the authorised press only puts a premium on unauthorised news-sheets or "bhoi patrikas" some of which may give Government no end of trouble and defy detection.

It is also to be noted that the Working Committee, virtually one of the two parties to the Delhi Settlement, regards the Bill as a "distinct breach of the Settlement". Anticipating the argument that the Bill is meant only against the recent campaign of murder, the Committee declares that "the provisions of the Bill are so wide and vague that 'violence' may be made to comprise any act or activity on the part of the public". The Committee has certainly good reasons to entertain this suspicion in view of the interpretation put upon the word by Government in the matter of "Truce" prisoners still in jail. Even assuming that the term "violence" will be interpreted in its normal sense, we have every reason to fear that expressions like "tending to violence" will be grossly misinterpreted. The misinterpretation may be due not necessarily to malice or vindictiveness but merely to a panicky state of mind. We shall take but one illustration, by no means fanciful. Suppose a paper while condemning a political murder expresses but a word of pity for the murderer, it is certain, that all Anglo-Indians and their organs will set up such a howl before which any local Government or Magistrate may quail. In the panic so created an average judge may honestly think for the time being that he is doing sheer justice in condemning the paper in question. Such a panic is rendered possible by the very existence of a bad law, and in the panic so caused the bad law itself is enough to mislead an average judge. In short even the normal use of the measure is bound to be mischievous, and its gross misuse is all but certain. When it is so misused, it may be impossible for the Government to undo the evil wrought by such misuse.

BALANCING THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Mr. Snowden's proposals, announced in the House of Commons on Thursday, to balance the British budget involve an increase in direct taxes. The income tax is to be raised by 6d. in the pound, the super-tax by 10 per cent. There will also be a heavy increase in indirect taxation, beer, tobacco and petrol being marked out for higher duty. The followers of the Nationalist Government were jubilant on Friday over the spectacle of a "solvent" Exchequer "with 32 millions to spare for debt reduction" but the poor and the lower middle class, whose pockets will be materially touched, in securing this process of "solvency" will have no cause for such jubilation. Their point of view is expressed in the opposition motion to the National Economy Bill tabled by four erst-while Cabinet colleagues of Mr. MacDonald. "While recognising the necessity of preserving the country's finances on a sound basis," they emphasise that the Commons should not "accept proposals which will deprive the masses of the people of the necessities of life, whilst others continue to enjoy luxuries, and which will aggravate unemployment by restricting the purchasing power of the wage-earners". In league with the bankers, the Nationalist Government will succeed in balancing the budget, but at a heavy cost to the poor and to the men on low salaries.

But the determination of the British Civil and Defence Services, of the Ministers, M.Ps., and Judges to co-operate in the work of administrative retrenchment by accepting without demur a cut in their salaries is in illuminating contrast with the attitude of India's "trustees". At "Home", the British Government secures a cut in official salaries to the extent of four and a half million sterling. In India the Finance Member is silent when in the Assembly non-official members plead for a cut in official salaries, beginning from the top. The example of the King and his son, of the British Premier and the British permanent officials is evidently not considered worth emulation by India's "trustees". A highly placed Indian official, Shijut T. Vijayaraghavachariar, has put precept into practice and offered a voluntary cut of a thousand rupees in his salary of four thousand as Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Council. Why should not this self-denying ordinance on the part of an Indian serve as an example to other Indian officials drawing high pay so that the world may know that if India's self-imposed "trustees" are unwilling to help the public treasury in these times of 'financial stringency,' the children of the soil in public employ are?

Trifles.

"Let us have a pint before price goes up" remarked an M.P. on the conclusion of Mr. Snowden's budget speech. A new way of drowning fresh burdens in a peg.

* * * * *

According to the new budget proposals, a married man with two children and a salary of £500 will have to pay £20 as compared to £8 now. Mr. Snowden does not want "encumbrances."

* * * * *

The King's example of self-denying ordinance by a voluntary cut in the civil list seems to have reached this side of the Suez.

* * * * *

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Council of Research, has offered to forego thousand rupees of his salary per month. I wish that Sir George Schuster had set the example. Evidently he thinks that His Majesty's representative should have priority in the matter. I am waiting for the Viceroy's speech on Monday for a tip.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi has to borrow money to pay the telegraph bill. He should have taken bearing authority from "Young India".

* * * * *

"Miss England turns turtle" is the alarming press headline. I hope that all is well with the National Government.

* * *

"The Bengal Nationalist may be prepared to make some sacrifice to help Khaddar, but Calcutta businessmen are beginning to see themselves as the milch-cow of India", says an Anglo-Indian contemporary. It looks as if the milch-cows are bolting away from the Chowringhee "Goshala".

* * *

According to Reuter, Mahatma Gandhi will sit throughout the Monday's session of the Federal Structure Committee listening attentively to discussions, but without speaking. Surely this should be in deference to the suggestion of the "Morning Post".

* * *

News from Marseilles says that Mr. Shaukat Ali has "agreed to support appointment of Dr. Ansari to R. T. C.". "Is Shaukat Ali the dictator?" asks an angry Nationalist. No. He is the Federal Structure!

INDIAN SITUATION IN KENYA.

—:o:—

HOW PASSFIELD PLAYED THE SETTLERS' TUNE

(BY—R. B. PANDYA.)

III*

It is important to learn that Europeans have changed their front at the final stage in these negotiations with the Colonial Office. They now do not want any sort of Closer Union or Federation. They now do not want official majority. They are content to carry on for the time being with the present position. The reason they put forward is economic depression. To a certain extent this is a valid reason. The economic depression is so very severe in its effect in Kenya that every one is busily engaged in guarding one's own door against its ravages. No one can spare time for serious political work. But there is another and more important reason. The Settlers, convinced that the life of the Labour Government would not last for more than two years are loking forward to the advent of a Conservative Government. This will be the time for them to press for their demands, when they would stand better chance of acceptance by the Government. By that time they expect the pendulum to swing back to economic well-being if not prosperity.

INDIANS' PRIMARY CONCERN.

Indians are primarily concerned with one thing. The Common Roll. They want neither Federation nor Closer Union' They want their rights to be adequately and effectively safeguarded. They want Highlands to be made open for every one and they want segregation to go root and branch. They can not afford to wait for the solution of these important problems as they have been waiting for the very same thing all these years since 1919.

It is here that the oracle speaks again, it is now that S. O. S. comes again to India from her people abroad. It is now that again the harassed child seeks the help of its mother. It sends forth the same cry "Help, Mother India, Kenya lost everything lost."

PASSFIELD YIELDS TO SETTLERS.

Mr. Sydney Webb an intellectual, a humanitarian, a pronounced sympathiser of weaker races and an ardent champion of British fairplay and justice, in the guise of Lord Passfield the Labour Secretary of State fast lost his mooring. He was drifting towards reactionarism. Speaking at the East African Dinner Club in London on 26th June Lord Passfield said: "East Africa in common, with the rest of the world was suffering from a slump in the price of its products. It was not a happy moment in which to propose any fundamental changes constitutional or otherwise and they would probably have to postpone whatever advantages there might be even in the closer union of its economic services." The similarity of views expressed by Settlers and Lord Passfield is sure to appear striking. Even before the Joint Parliamentary Committee is likely to have come to any decision in the matter of Closer Union Lord Passfield begins to play the Settlers tune.

At the Corona Dinner Lord Passfield said he was looking forward not so much to constitutional changes in East Africa as to a new spirit in working together and making the best of the constitution they have. This definitely showed in what direction the wind was blowing. The suspicion was confirmed that Lord Passfield would do nothing in regard to Common Franchise.

"SETTLERS' JUSTICE".

The representatives of Settlers in their evidence before the Joint

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous articles appeared on the 3rd and the 8th instant.

FINANCIAL DISORDER IN GERMANY.

—:o:—

BORROWING TOO FREELY TO BUILD UP QUICKLY

(BY WILFRID DAVID).

The following contribution by Mr. Wilfrid David who returned to India after a long sojourn in Germany where he studied the financial difficulties which confront her, will be found of considerable interest.

At no time since the end of the War has it appeared to a well-informed observer that Germany could carry the burdens imposed upon her by the victorious Allies or, apart from the existence of those burdens, that she could manage to get along without international support and co-operation. It has been estimated that the working capital of Germany in 1923 stood at one-tenth of its pre-war level. The necessity of economic rehabilitation made her one of the greatest borrowing nations of the world. This need for her to borrow became all the more pressing as the imposition of Reparations made it imperative that she should set in order her economic household so that she might be able to meet her debts. She contracted large commitments abroad and the present crisis which is essentially a "confidence" crisis, has been occasioned by a belief among her creditors that her loads would prove overwhelming and that nothing remained to save her from economic ruin and political anarchy. Indeed, Professor Bonn, a distinguished German economist, has pointed out that this belief is widespread among Germans themselves, who think that their country will go under in any case. Such a spirit of defeatism is, in fact, a serious obstacle in the work of reconstruction.

POLICY THAT AGGRAVATED CRISIS.

In the years following the stabilisation of the Mark, Germany borrowed largely for industrial and municipal purposes. She obtained short-term credits and applied them to investments of a long period character. This policy naturally aggravated the crisis when it came. Unwilling to see the accident of a lost war affect the well-being of her people, and confident in their constructive potentialities, Germany's hurry to return to pre-War standards tempted her into extravagance. To build up quickly she borrowed too freely. In the reorganisation of her industries, by blindly aping America she has pursued a policy that she could not afford. In America, with Capital almost going begging and Labour always an expensive factor of production, industrial Rationalisation, which involves concentrated application of Capital, was an economic proposition. In Germany, Capital was extremely scarce and labour cheap, yet a programme of wholesale Rationalisation was carried out although circumstances in no way warranted such a policy. M. Caillaux, who can hardly be discredited as anti-German, recently wrote, "Germany has been wallowing in prodigality and cannot pay her debts. The elementary course to take in the case of a prodigal is to place him under a guardian. If this is not done there is grave danger of those who try to help going down with the one in need of saving."

GERMAN BANKS' ALLIANCE WITH INDUSTRY.

For this prodigality, the banks, who have extended credit over-generously and have shown a lack of discernment in the loans they have granted, are largely to blame. It may be said, however, on their behalf, that their position was rendered difficult by the peculiar course economic evolution has followed in Germany. The Banks there have played a leading role in commercial and industrial development. In no other country do the interests of trade and industry on the one side, and finance on the other, coincide so closely as in Germany. The banks have been obliged to stand by concerns, who were in fact a part of themselves, where financial institutions in other countries may have extricated themselves and cut their losses.

While prodigality has contributed to increase Germany's loans to a dangerously high aggregate, the fall in prices during the last nineteen months, tariff walls everywhere and the unsatisfactory political atmosphere have all combined to render their repayment a problem of almost insuperable difficulty. Reparations have aggravated and complicated a crisis, which was bound to come upon Germany in any case.

THE REMEDY.

The immediate situation must be faced by providing for the lack of working capital by means of foreign short-term credits. Funding can

(Continued on page 10).

NOTES OF THE DAY

More Vigorous Boycott.

We are glad to learn that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to intensify its Swadeshi campaign with special reference to the boycott of foreign cloth. In view of the exposure of many open and surreptitious sales of foreign cloth an intensified boycott campaign cannot be started a day too soon. But mere posters, leaflets and lectures will not suffice for this purpose nor processions or other spectacular demonstrations. What is most essential is more women volunteers to join the Desh Sevika Sangha in its picketing work. At present a number of shops, openly dealing in foreign cloth and even fraudulently palming off foreign stuff as Swadeshi cloth, go unpicketed just for want of adequate number of Desh Sevikas to do regular picketing. Special efforts, therefore, should be at once concentrated on recruiting more volunteers. If enough women volunteers are not available immediately, we would unhesitatingly advise engaging men volunteers rather than leave a vital activity inadequately attended to for an indefinite length of time.

Another Madras Genius.

The competition among officers of the Madras Presidency for administrative egregiousness is still in progress. Record after record in fatuity has been created only to be promptly lowered. Readers are aware of the silly notices issued recently by a Sub-Magistrate, notices that amazed even a hard boiled Rajagopalachar with his wide and varied experience of bureaucratic vagaries. But the Sub-Magistrate of Kuppam has not been allowed to enjoy the laurels which have been snatched from him by a District Magistrate himself. Notices are reported to have been issued to all village officers in the Chittur District that all Congressmen are to be officially regarded as enemies of the Government and that, therefore, every action of theirs must be combatted and instantly put down. Why? Not because any Governor-General in Council has issued an Ordinance declaring Congress as illegal. Not even because the Government of Madras has announced through the Government Gazette or an official circular, that a state of war exists between Government and Congress.

The Nelson Touch?

With the District Magistrate of Chittur, what does count is that "It is published in newspapers that the Pact between Gandhi and Government has been broken." There is, therefore, war and the Magistrate must do his duty. We do not know whether this alert warrior is a countryman of Nelson's. But we have no doubt that the Governor of Madras must do something to mark his appreciation of an officer who is a credit even to Madras—Mr. Stewart of Guntur received a C.I.E. for much less. Meanwhile how would it be if the District Magistrate of Chittur were to be further guided by a newspaper suggestion to—retire?

Students and Politics.

The Muslim Students' Union's communication regarding Mr. Jinnah's recent speech regrets not the narrow communalist tenour of the speech but the minor point that the speech "assumed a more or less political aspect." It is stated that the rules of the Union forbid it to "take any active part in administrative politics," that it was only on the understanding that the function would be a purely social one that Mr. Justice Tyabji presided at it, and that Mr. Jinnah's straying into politics very much embarrassed Mr. Tyabji. In fairness to Mr. Jinnah we must say that his speech does not at all constitute "active part in administrative politics," however, embarrassing it may be to a sensitive High Court Justice. We would earnestly urge the Union not to make a fetish of eschewing politics. Adult students should be free to discuss every useful subject, political or non-political, and even to take active part in such work, political or non-political, as is useful, constructive and within their capacities.

Distress in Malwan.

It appears from certain press reports about the recent floods in Malwan Taluka in Konkan that the floods have washed away about a thousand houses in 26 villages, thereby rendering about 3,000 souls absolutely distitute and homeless. It is also reported that extensive lands on the sides of flooded creeks have been rendered cultivable by the deposit of sand. It is to be hoped that Government would be as prompt in organising relief as the public have been. It is hardly necessary to add that where lands have been damaged remission of land revenue should be allowed on a generous scale and ample facilities should be provided to the farmers for bringing the lands back under cultivation.

"No National Gathering Without National Flag"

—:o:—

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY TO ADDRESS IN ADEN

Rousing Reception By Indians And Jews.

Glimpses Of Gandhiji's Life On s. s. Rajputana

"You have taught the people of the whole world a lesson in plain-living, high-thinking and fight for truth. In this respect, you have trodden in the foot-steps of Prophets like Christ, Mahomed, Zoroaster and Buddha". Thus ran the address of welcome to Mahatmaji in Aden.

There was some trouble regarding the hoisting of National Flag in the meeting.

Referring to this incident, Mahatmaji said in his reply. "The Congress flag is the national flag of India. People have died in order to defend the Flag. It is not possible for me to conceive a meeting of Indians, where a representative of the Congress has been invited and where a national flag is not unfurled."

S. S. "RAJPUTANA".
On Way to Aden.
September 3.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Contrary to all expectations, we are seeing land to-day instead of yesterday. During the voyage of the last five days, the sea had been quite merciful, though due to monsoon weather, the ship could not make the usual progress in the speed for which she is well-known. However, we are reaching Aden later by about 12 hours than the scheduled time. Mahatmaji is going ashore, owing to the pressing invitation of the Indian residents of Aden who expressed their keen desire to give him a right royal welcome. On behalf of the Indian residents of this land, Mr. Birla, who is also on board the ship, received a radio from the Gandhi Reception Committee to persuade Mahatmaji to accept their hospitality to have either breakfast or lunch with them. As the ship is to lay anchor only for two hours in the early morning, Mahatmaji has consented to meet them but suggested the dropping of the other engagements organised by them in honour of India's sole representative to the Round Table Conference. It is difficult to forecast the events that will take place in Aden, but from reports available and telegrams exchanged, it can be safely said that the whole of Aden will be on its port to accord a warm and enthusiastic reception to one who alone could be worthy of it.

MAHATMA KEEPS FIT.

From the radio message despatched on Sunday night, the readers of "Bombay Chronicle" must well be aware that Mahatmaji is standing the strain of the voyage very well. Though Bombay to Aden has been a sea-sick voyage for nearly three fourths of the passengers on board the ship, Mahatmaji has found nothing to complain about the tedious journey. Those who follow his movements at close quarters—and let me assure you they are a large number of European and Indian passengers,—have nothing but a sincere feeling of admiration for the will power which enables Mahatmaji to put up with all kinds of inconveniences on board the ship. It is no exaggeration to say that Mahatmaji does not feel that he is on the high seas, with skies above and waters below. The same old tiring of routine work goes on merrily with him. If at all there is anything to which Mahatmaji may be said to have given a temporary go bye, it is the long drawn out discussions and consultations on all kinds of issues which he necessarily used to carry on while in India. Rising punctually at the early hour of four, this thin and frail body scrupulously observes all the scheduled programme of the day. To him joins his entourage, consisting of Sjts. Mahadev Desai, Devidas Gandhi, Pyarilal and Sreemati Miraben. After the morning prayers, he spins, reads and writes a lot for the "Young India" and Navjivan" in addition to replying to the big pile of correspondence lying in his confidential bag.

SPINNING AND STROLLING.

So far he has not felt the necessity of replacing Khaddar by any kind of woolies and he expressed determination, when questioned, to face the worse of the climate by wearing the loin-cloth and spinning in frozen snow. Nor has there been any change in his diet, which usually consists of goat milk, ground nuts and a couple of oranges. By now he has spun thousands of yards and by the time the ship lies finally at anchor in Marseilles I believe he will have produced so many yards of yarn as to put two dozen good spinners to shame. Though he is often engaged in serious work, we have also the pleasure of noticing him having a little lighter touch in all his movements. One hardly miss him on the deck strolling in the company of either Malaviyaji, Birla, Quereshi, Mrs. Naidu or Mira ben chatting and having little fun with one and all. It was indeed a touching sight to see his holding in his arms a baby enquiring of her if she felt sea-sick. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, who told me when we left the Mole, that he was following Mahatmaji, seems to be justifying his message to the Bombay public prior to departure that he is behind the Mahatma. It is so often that we observe them together, leaving us to speculate what they are up to. Once there was a discussion on the subject of recent riots in Chittagong, a brief news about which was flashed on the wireless and there was a general unanimity of opinion that it was impossible to offer any useful comments thereon in the absence of full facts. Nevertheless every one of them, Punditji, Quereshi, Mrs. Naidu, Sir Prabhashankar and Mahatmaji considered it as the most deplorable event at a time when momentous issues were facing the country in London. As your readers may have read Mahatma's message, he wants the secret societies to take the lesson to heart from the unhappy happening which does no good to anyone but only causes injury to thousands of innocent people.

MEETING THE BIG BROTHER.

Closest enquiries reveal the fact that so far there has been no discussion of public importance amongst the delegates. When questioned why they are "killing" time so cheap one of them humorously remarked "amongst us there is no controversy. We are of one mind and we have neither to convince nor to get convinced about anything. You might hold on till Port Said after which you will not charge us with trifling with time." We reach Port Said after four days and we will then have the pleasure of welcoming amongst us our Big Brother, Maulana Shaukat Ali, who has wired from Cairo that he desires to discuss the Hindu-Muslim question. It is expected that in the forthcoming discussions, the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Prabhashanker and Mrs. Naidu will take a leading part along with Mahatmaji.

It is significant to observe that a large number of European passengers are showing an admirable spirit of respect and reverence towards Mahatmaji. They seem to be keen to see that he is not disturbed in any of his activities. They have asked their children, who are by the way in plenty to cause a certain amount of annoyance as well as amusement,—to stay away from him to enable him to observe his routine work. As you may be aware Mahatmaji is still sleeping on the deck and there seems to be no prospect of his deserting it in preference to the lowest berth cabin, which to him is a luxurious seat. There, on the deck, he spins and writes, occasionally to be disturbed by camera enthusiasts, 'darshan' seekers and autograph hunters. The Commander of the Ship was his early visitor with a copy of H. E. the Viceroy's telegram on Sunday morning wishing him good luck 'bon voyage' and reiterating his assurance to observe the Delhi Pact during his forced exile abroad. Of course, on the first day when Mahatmaji established himself on the deck, there was considerable bewilderment amongst a section of European passengers but that too has now been replaced by admiration and genuine reverence for the half naked fakir of India.

GALAXY OF NOTABLES.

Leaving aside Manatmaji there are on board the ship a galaxy of distinguished Indian passengers. The Nawab of Bhopal has not yet recovered from his recent illness and he proposes to pay visit to Mahatmaji as soon as he is able to quit the cabin to which he is still confined. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, despite age, spends most of his time in reading, with a few hours on the deck for, what I suppose, a constitutional walk. He has a good friend in Pundit Malaviya who too, like Mahatmaji, is a determined passenger not to desert his good old days of morning prayers and pure Brahmin food. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, can never be an exception to what she is in Bombay and hardly a day passes when the kindly soul does not pay attention to young Indians going abroad for studies. Her mission is a great relief to them in as much as they get timely advice on how to avert sea sickness. Unlike the Saint of Sabarmati and the Allahabad Pundit, Mrs. Naidu is a visitor to the dining saloon and spends most of her time in the Library Room after her daily visit to Mahatmaji. Mr. Ghansham Das Birla, seems to be much concerned along with Miraben about the stay of Mahatmaji and Pundit Malaviya. He is keeping himself in closest touch with the two leaders and as matters stand, arrangements are 'pucca' to put up Mahatmaji in Kingsley Hall and the latter temporarily in "Arya Bhawan".

SHIP POLITICS.

People seem to be terribly pressed for time on board the ship in discussing ship politics. They are of varied nature and stand in quite a distinct contrast with those with which we are so closely familiar. Here there is neither Minority Problem, nor Police raids and arrests to make us anxious about. Nor is there any Charge Sheet with a Counter Charge Sheet to satisfy our political excitement. Their places have been taken up by a talk on Sea Sickness, a Tote on the Ship's knots, the kind of dress one should wear in the Dining Saloon or a search for a partner at the evening dance. A number of Indian students, on their maiden voyage, are full of fresh hopes and enthusiasm in furthering their studies after crossing the seas. Amongst them, a good many are busy in taking their early lessons on manners and mannerism of English life. With a few, to whom voyage is a matter of course, it is a daily pastime to offer useful tips to sympathtic look with the expectation only of an expression of "Thank You" in return for the kindly services rendered.

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HONOUR THE FLAG.

Mahatmaji's Reply To Aden Address

(From a Correspondent).
ADEN, Sept. 5.

S.S. "Rajputana" arrived at 4 a.m. on Thursday the 3rd inst., with Gandhiji on board. The pier was overcrowded with people in "Gandhi" caps who were streaming from all parts of Aden, particularly from Crater, from midnight onwards. Gandhiji landed at 5-30 a.m. and drove amid cheers to the premises of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., where he was met by good many prominent members of the Indian community.

There appears to have been some trouble in regard to the hoisting of the National Flag and Gandhiji discussed the situation with some leading members of the Reception Committee and permission was ultimately obtained from the Resident to hoist the National flag. This was much appreciated by the people and the flag was hoisted at 6-15 a.m. by Mr. Aziz Huseinbhoy Laljee amid cheers at the Shamiana at the Parsee gardens where the Reception was held.

PURSE TO MAHATMA.

At 7 a.m. Gandhiji arrived with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Birla. Mr. Mahadev Desai, and Miss Slade (Miraben). As Gandhiji was led to his seat by the Parsi priset, the crowd loudly greeted him with the slogans "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," "Bande Matram" etc. A few young Gujerati girls recited a welcome song in Gujrati.

Mr. Framroze H. C. Dinshaw then read the address in Gujerati which was repeated in Arabic by Mr. Mohamed Ally Ibrahim Lokman. In the address they wished success at the Round Table Conference and presented him with a purse of about Rs. 4000. Gandhiji was then garlanded with hand-spun yarn after which he got on the table and sitting, in his usual style spoke in Gujerati.

HONOUR THE FLAG.

He also spoke in English as follows:

I thank you all for this reception and for your kindness. I know that the honour done by the inhabitants of Aden is not a personal honour to me but it is an honour done to the Congress, whom I hope, to represent at the Round Table Conference. I know there was a hitch in connection with to-days proceedings. I heard in the morning that the Congress Flag would not be allowed to fly at the meeting.

The Congress Flag is the National Flag of India and as you know people have died in order to defend the flag. As you also know many have bravely faced the lathi charges in defending the flag. It is not possible for me to conceive a meeting of Indians (predominently) where a representative of the Congress has been invited and where a National Flag is not unfurled. On the contrary whenever there is an Indian National occasion there ought to be a National Flag.

There is a truce between the Government fo India and the Congress and the Congress will be represented at the Round Table Conference not as a hostile party but as a friendly party. I suggested that the Congress flag should be hoisted and I am glad that through the efforts of the Chairman and members of the committee the authorities have now intimated that they have no objection for which I am most thankful. The Union Jack flies and the Congress flag may also fly, and while there is peace between the Congress which is a great national organization, and the Government of India the Congress can hope for the protection of Government.

I congratulate you all in welcoming the Congress representative. India is a great Nation which is trying to secure her freedom by the weapon of non-violence, and only a contented India can contribute towards the peace of the world. India to-day having no freedom, is a helpless India. It excites the jealousies of the other powers of the world (including the British) who want to share in the exploitation of helpless India. Will India be able to take care of herself? If India is able to secure the freedom by non-violent means it follows as a matter, of course, that such an India can give peace to the whole world. One-fifth of the population of the world taking to non-violence is one of the greatest contributions to the peace of the World.

I am glad that the Arabs and Jews and Christians all contribute towards the attainment of India's freedom as I believe they have contributed to the purse.

Gandhiji particularly thanked the Parsi community for their usual generosity and said that wherever he went he had Parsi friends.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mahatma Gandhi speaking on the subject of Hindu-Muslim unity said that it was a matter of shame and humiliation "to us" that in India the Hindus and Mahommedans did not agree. Mahommedanism is a great religion of fame having followers in all the parts of the world.

Islam is the religion of peace. It was no pride for Muslim to hate his Hindu brother; neither was it a pride for a Hindu to look upon his Mahommedan brother with enmity and hatred. India is a very great nation. As such you should not be afraid of Hindus. Formerly you used to live in very great harmony and the Hindus may give you a great assurance and a guarantee that there will be no sort of violation of your faith and religion by the attainment of Swaraj and after all what is Swaraj? It is a co-operation between Indians. Congress stands for nothing but complete freedom for all the Indians. Hinduism is not a religion of weaklings, so also Mahommedanism is not a religion of weak people. When two strong people meet to-gether in honourable terms, there should be no fear or ground for complaint or suspicion. Where there is a will there is a way.

These that do not belong to India proper must not think that the Indians are aliens to them, because their ancestors have a great history behind them. Mahommed Rashid (?) used to spin on a wheel. He was a great patron of wheel and you should follow his footsteps."

Gandhiji thanked them and hoped that the unity between the Arabs and Indians would be strengthened day by day.

Gandhiji left with the other delegates at 8 a.m. amid cheers and usual slogans and drove to the Residency where he was granted an interview by the Acting Resident. Gandhiji had thereafter his breakfast at Messrs. Cowasjee, and he left for the ship at about 9 a.m. Large crowds had assembled near the premises of Messrs. Cowasjee and near the pier to see him off.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

The following is the text of the address presented to Mahatma Gandhi by the residents of Aden:—

Most Revered Mahatma.

In this small place like Aden reside the five great Communities viz., the Islamis, the Hindus, the Zoroastrians, the Israelites and the Christians, and like the five fingers of the hand the five Communities have always lived in peace by co-operation. The progress of the East is unique in the world and we have greatest pleasure in welcoming you as a Reperesentative of India, one of the greatest countries in the East.

It is nearly a century now that Aden has been under the British Rule and since then it has come in commercial connection with India and the Indian Merchants have had a large hand towards its prosperity.

We consider ourselves extremely fortunate in getting this unique opportunity of welcoming a Mahatma like your respected self while passing through our Port on your way to England for taking a leading part in the Round Table Conference for the solution of the Indian constitutional problem and we all cordially wish you every success in your well aimed efforts.

You have taught the people of the whole world a lesson in plain living and high thinking, to fight for the truth wherever it is found, to be always non-violent and to co-operate with each other and live in peace and harmony. In this respect you have trodden in the footsteps of the Prophets like Jesus Christ, Mahomed Zoroaster and Buddha. You have attracted the love and respect of the whole world by your plain living, non-violence and your untiring efforts for the amelioration of the status of the depressed and backward class of the people.

You have done a lot for the Indians in South Africa and you are doing a lot more for all the Indians at present to the sacrifice of your own health and wealth and at the ripe age of 63. You are even prepared to go to England regardless of your own health for the sake of your Mother Country and its people. These causes fill our hearts with feelings of greatest respect and love for you.

Taking this opportunity of such an unique occasion, we all beg to offer you a trifling sum in the form of a purse which is of course nothing at all compared to all that you have done for us, but we sincerely hope that you will accept this gift as a memory from your well wishers in Aden.

May God help you in your sincere and untiring efforts to solve the Indian Constitutional Problem at the Round Table Conference and may the Almighty grant you a long life and good health and enough strength to crown your efforts with complete success.

We beg to remain,
Your well wishers,
THE INDIANS, ARABS AND
JEWISH RESIDENTS
OF ADEN."

THE NEW YEAR

(The Jews celebrated their New Year last night.)

Linger not, arise New Moon,
On the vain dull cloud!
Wherefore dost thou hide? Rise soon
—Even thy streak so proud!
Thou art love and life! O come,
Bless once more our heart and home!

O arise and greet the eve.
Greet the New-born year!
Old year dame awaits to leave
Every thing over here
To seek far calmer nest.
And enjoy her well-earn'd rest!

Like a dream the old year breathes;
—Spirit dull and cold.
In rapt strains the New Year wreathes.
With the joys untold,
The fresh Earth to fortune's flow,
And on mankind peace bestow!

Peace and plenty to the poor,
To the aged, ease,
To the youth true wisdom's lore,
Luck to damsels please.
And good grace to honest men,
The New Year may bring. AMEN!

ELIJAH EZEKIEL.

"Distinct Breach Of Delhi Settlement".

—:o:—

UNWARRANTED ATTACK ON LIBERTY OF PRESS

Re-Enactment Of War Measure During Truce

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, September 11.

The Working Committee commenced work this morning at 8-30 and issued the following resolutions:—

"While the Working Committee has all along opposed and condemned violence, it considere the Press Bill now before the Assembly to be a drastic and wholly unwarranted measure, in that it constitutes an extension of the Penal Law and attack upon the property and liberty of the Press. The Committee declares that the provisions of the Bill are so wide and vague that "violence" may be made to comprise any act or activity on the part of the public, and has good reasons for its apprehensions, in view of the interpretation put upon the word by the Government in the matter of "Trhce" prisoners still in jail. Further the Working Committee loks upon the proposed measure as re-enactment of the press Ordinance of the last year in a much more expanded form, and therefore considers it a war measure sought to be re-enacted during truce time and accordingly as a distinct breach of the Delhi Settlement."

MILLS EXEMPTION COMMITTEE.

"Resolved that the Textile Mills Exemption Committee be reconstituted and should consist of the following:—(1) Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj (Bombay), (2) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, (3) Mrs. Saraladevi Ambalal (Ahmedabad), Mr. Mathradas Tricumji (Bombay), (5) Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker (Ahmedabad). Mr. Shankerlal Banker is appointed the Secretary of the Committee.

THOUGHTS ON OUR PRESENT DISCONTENTS

Though the thought of the Budget must bring dismay
Though our hopes of disarmament fade away,
Though the "Congress" rage together,
'Tis hard for the man-in-the-street to think,
As he taps the glass and his spirits shrink
While he packs his bag for a holiday,

Of anything but the weather.
And he longs for a scientific State,
With a Weather Controller to regulate
The sunshine and rain and thunder;

For, to one who's dreaming of piers and sands,
Alfresco lunches and out-door bands,

The queer assortment we've had of late
Seems a most colossal blunder.
Yet think of the Weather Controller's lot—
Of the rival slogans, "We want it Hot!"
And "The People won't stand Baking!"

Of the votes of censure from "Wets" and "Drys";
Of the countless thousands who'd recognise
In rain or sunshine a cunning plot
Of the Weather Controller's making.
And, under pressure, we'd get, no doubt,
Alternate patches of floods and drought,
As stunt to stunt succeeded.
Expert Committees would take their turn
To tell us the land must drown or burn;
For in public policy "right-about"
Is the one command that's heeded.
So a truce to our scientific dreams,
For "the mixture as before," it seems,
We must nerve ourselves to swallow.
Is there a moral? I'd only ask
Of those who teach us our national task,
If the law of alternative extremes
Is the safest guide to follow.

—MACFLECKNOE.

In the "New Statesman & Nation".

THE PRESS BILL

Public Safety Bill Incrdent Recalled

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—The New Press Bill introduced recently in the Legislative Assembly by the Government of India to prevent in the press scurrilous writings which tend to commit or incite to murder, etc., involves a clear sub-judice case of a Calcutta Corporator very recently committed by the Sessions for crimes alleged to have been committed as stated in the preamble of the New Press Bill which is before the Assembly. On a former occasion when President Patel occupied the Presidential Chair, the Public Safety Bill was sought to be introduced by the Government then but the same was not allowed to be proceeded with and ruled out of order by virtue of inherent powers vested in him by the President as the principle and the preamble thereof involved a sub-judice case of the Meerut accused. Will any Honourable Member rise to the occasion and raise a similar point of order at the next debate on the New Press Bill in the Assembly?—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Surat, Sept. 10.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Management of **CHAND BRAND TEA COMPANY**, beg to invite the attention of their numerous customers that they have modified the rates of their various Brands and at the same time have introduced a system of placing **GIFT COUPONS** inside their tins of **1LB. AND 5LBS. and 1LB. LEAF PACKETS.** Please try to collect these Coupons and in exchange you will get valuable gifts. List giving full details will be supplied on receiving 1|2-Anna stamp.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NO PROSPECTS FOR STABILISING COTTON PRICES

Increased Hedge Selling And Bear Pressure

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The plan of extending credits for export of American cotton and restriction of acreage had only temporary effect as the semi-official statement states that the administration is not in favour of any further attempts to interfere with the law of supply and demand. This statement induced heavy selling pressure and increased hedge selling depressed prices. The New York cotton futures market yesterday opened at a rise of 9 points on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on Southern selling and long liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 17 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 6.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 19 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 6.44c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 13 points on scattered buying influenced by bullish American advices regarding long credit terms. Later prices reacted slightly on Continental selling which was followed by Bombay buying and short covering. The market closed at a rise of 14 to 13 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 16 points to 3.80d per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed out a rise of 9 points and Egyptian cotton prices rose 17 to 13 points.

The Alexandria Market was firm in sympathy American cotton and closed at a rise of 50 to 31 points.

NO HOPE OF IMPROVEMENT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"Since the compilation of the last Bureau Report the weather has been ideal and the crop as now progressing very favourably and rapidly. It is reported that the U. S. Government has stated i will no longer interfere with the law of supply and demand. With the deplorable state of the world's trade, tremendous supplies and a large crop to be marketed during the next few months we see no hope of any improvement in prices on the contrary we look for gradually sagging markets and advise sales on any small rallies."

PRIVATE CABLES:

N. Y. October Highest 6.96 plus .12, lowest 6.67 —.17.

N Y. December Highest 7.18 (10-08 a.m.) lowest 6.88 (2-57 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foresign friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, cotton Washington says Government will no longer interfere law supply demand.

New York:—Opened higher owing to cables much higher than expected. Liverpool and Continent bought. Declined during the afternoon owing to increased hedge selling and Chicago selling. Cotton goods market slightly better demand recently. Yarn markets continues dull.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Plan to extend credit for cotton export and restrict acreage probably would not have much effect for the present, owing to burdensome supplies, demand not sufficient to sustain the market. Semi-official statement Administration are not in favour of any further attempt interfere with law of supply and demand, or with arbitrary plan for acreage reduction."

"Short interest substantially reduced."

"Weather continues favourable over entire belt, hedging is only moderate, but steadily increasing.

"We expect downward trend of the market, and prefer to operate on the bear side."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

9-14 a.m.: Memphis cables:—No precipitation. Temperatures between 95 and 100 degrees. The crop is making steady advance.

10-17 a.m.: Liverpool: General short covering, very little offering.

2-27 p.m.: New York cables: Favourable weather, weakness in securities, more hedges reselling, bear pressure, indications Washington inclined to dispose holdings, unattempt further stabilization.

8-44 p.m.: New York:—Increase hedge selling; demand distinctly less active.

Another of their Liverpool friends cable as under at 1-05 p.m.:—

"Reports Washington discussing export credits inducing covering. Looks temporarily higher."

Reuter's cable:—New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on Southern selling and liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 3.80.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 149 equal to 3.38.

Difference 42 pts. equal to Rs. 19.

New York May (close) 7.35 equal to 3.68.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 149 equal to 3.30.

Difference 30 pts. equal to Rs. 12.

Liverpool-New York:

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 49, May 24 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 10.

October	6 67—.17
December	6.89—.17
January	6.98—.19
March	7.18—.18
May	7.35—.19
Middling Spot	6.70—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 10.

October	6.68—.19
December	6.90—.20
Middling Spot	6.44—.20

NEW YORK.
New York, September 10.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	.. 6.91
January	.. 7.23
March	.. 7.44

New York: Noon Call.

October	.. 6.92
January	.. 7.22
March	.. 7.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 10

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil bales
Day's exports to the Continent	4,900 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 11.

	Opening	Closing
September		3.68 plus .14
October	3.69	3.70 plus .14
November		3.70 plus .14
December		3.74 plus .13
January	3.76	3.76 plus .13
February		3.80 plus .13
March	3.84	3.84 plus .13
April		3.88 plus .13
May	3.95	3.92 plus .13
June		3.95 plus .13
July	3.99	3.98 plus .13
August		4.01 plus .13
September		4.04 plus .14
Middling Spot		3.80 plus .16

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, September 11.

Estimated spot sales	5,000 bales.
Sales for exports	100 bales
Sales of East Indian cotton	300 bales

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 11.

Broach, Fully (Good Staple)	.. 2.98
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	.. 3.13
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	.. 3.27
Oomra, Good	.. 2.71
Oomra, Fully Good	.. 2.81
Oomra, Fine	.. 2.96
Bengal, Good	.. 2.61
Bengal, Fully Good	.. 2.71
Bengal, Fine	.. 2.81
Scinde, Fully Good	.. 2.71
Scinde, Fine	.. 2.81
Scinde, Superfine	.. 2.91

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 11.

Sakellaridis, September	5.39
October	.. 5.48
November	.. 5.64
January	.. 5.80
March	.. 5.95
May	.. 6.13
July	.. 6.29
F.G.F. Spot	.. 5.75

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Sept. 10.

Total Bullion	£131200000
Public Deposits	£21800000
Other Deposits	£105400000
Government Securities	£51100000
Other Securities	£36000000
Notes and Coin	£58300000
Notes in Circulation	£353900000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	45.81 p.c.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Sept. 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 5 9/16

BANK OF FANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending September 9th gives the total note circulaion at 78,927000000 francs. an increase of 292,000.000 francs as compared with the previous week.

K

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Following a decline of 17 points in New York futures, our market opened at Rs. 148 for Broach A-M and declined to Rs. 147-12 on scattered selling.

Reports of North Carolina passing a law not to plant any cotton next season induced good demand and prices improved to Rs. 148/12.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 12 points, but it opened weak 15 points down. This news increased selling pressure in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

To-day's Broach A./M. Highest 148/12 and Lowest 147/8

It being Bhidbhanjan Mahadeo Yatra to-morrow, forward market will close at 3 p.m. and Sewri Market will remain entirely closed.

Broach A.-M.	148/4
Oomra D./J.	128/4
Bengal D./J.	115/-

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 11.

Sept.	109.40—2.10
Dec.	107.70—1.30
March	107.80—1.70

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Sept. 11.

123 G. G. Kesha & Co. Barwaha 135.
81 G. G. Kesha & Co. Aryi 134½
125 G. G. Kesha & Co. Arvi 134½
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Sailu 130
52 G. G. Pandurna 134½
54 G. G. Kesha & Co. Pandurna 134½
58 G. G. Kesha & Co. Kalajin 141
92 G. G. Kesha & Co. Yeotmal 135
55 Toyo Mankwak Beawar 125.
54 Toyo Mankwak Karaja 126
44 Toyo Mankwak Aurangabad 126½
97 Damji Kaliyanji Nimbahera 123½.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Sept. 11.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	21	6	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	7	6
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	8	9
Silver Ready	43	13	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	14	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43	15	0

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 11.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT:—
Oct. s. 3-8 1/2d. up 1/2d.
Dec. s. 3-10 7/8d. up 1/2d
March s. 4-1 5/8d. up 1/2d.
CHICAGO WHEAT:—
Sept. Dol. 47 5/8 up 5/8.
Dec. Dol. 49 3/8 up 1/2.
March Dol. 52 1/8 up 1/8.
LONDON LINSEED:—
September £7-10-0.
Market quiet.
ARGENTINE LINSEED:
October 10.55 up 18.
November 10.72 up 17.
Market steady.
LINSEED OIL (LONDON):—
Sept/Dec. sh. 13-0d. up 1 1/2d.
Jan/April sh. 14-3d. up 1 1/2d.
Market steady.
NEW YORK SUGAR:
December 1.38 up 1.
March 1.42 up 2.
May 1.47 up 1.
Market firm.
WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO):—
"Prices advanced on higher cash markets, and the serength of outside markets but later declined partially on realizing. Closed steady."

KEROSENE AND PETROL QUOTATIONS.
(Burma Shell).
Bombay, Sept. 10.
KEROSENE.

"Shell" Cases, 150 deg. F.T. High Grade Oil per case Rs. 8/15/6.
"Waterlily Cases 150 deg. F. T High Grade Oil per case Rs. 8/11/6.
"Firefly" Cases, 150 deg. F T High Grade Oil per case Rs. 8/7//6.
"Anchor/Swastika" brand, in 4 I.G. tins per pair Rs. 6/11/6.
"Rising Sun"/"Chukker" brand 4 I.G. tins per paid Rs. 6/9/6.
"Rising Sun"/Chukker brand 1 I.G. tins per 8 tins Rs. 8/0/0.
"Rising Sun"/"Chukker" brand in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls. Rs. 5/7/6.
"Swan"/Victoria" brand in 4 .G. tins per pair Rs. 6/1/6.
"Swan"/Victoria" brand in 1 I. G. tins per 8 tins Rs. 7/8/0.
"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls. Rs. 4/15/6.
PETROL.
"Shell" and "B O C" Ex Kerbside Pumps per gallon 1/3/0.
"Shell" and "B O C" in two gallon cans per gallon 1/4/0.

(Continued from Column 4.)

steel hoops 1799 bundle steel steel sheets.

From Port Said:—560 bags figs; 30 bales cotton.

From Calcutta S.S. "Chilehassa" Agents M M and Co.:—884 bales gunnies; 40 bales B.-twills; 80 bales jute twine; 250 bales H.-cloth 108 cases medicine; 60 cases cement; 56 cases gramophone goods; 32 cases ropes; 124 cases paper; 51 cases bolts and nuts; 65 cases enamel; 100 drums lub. oil; 100 drums linseed oil; 2526 drums paint; 20 drums dyes; 300 drums red lead; 4899 ton coal; 1023 bags rice; 3770 bags tea.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 10.
Karagola, Fishley, Durban.
Narkunda, Cadiz, London.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 11.
Fusijama, Masuta. Trieste.
Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Maloja, Browning, London.

LOADING.
Sept. 10.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Nurmahal for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Maloja:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer "Maloja," is expected to arrive here to-day from Sydney, with mails, a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on the same day at about (1 P.M.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karagola:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer "Karagola", arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Fusijama:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer "Fusijama", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer "Jalavihar," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 11.

For London S.S. "Kaiser-I-Hind"—28 cases bristles B Lawrie and Co.; 1 case cotton prints. 13 cases bristles, Cox and King Ltd.; 13 bales woollen carpets N. Azizulla: 1005 cwt. mowra meal, N J Shah; 21 cwt. sandal wood, S Nowroji and Co.

For Rotterdam S.S. "Altenfels":—200 cwt. groundnut oil cakes. H Ramji and Co.

For New Orleans:—100 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahesukhram and Co.

For Trieste S.S. "Fusijama":

For Suez:—40 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For New York S.S. "Silverpine": 2 cwt. brassware, Thos. Cook and Sons, 40 cwt. cattle horns, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 562 cwt. gum karaya, N. Mavji and Co.; 2000 cwt. castor seed, K Devchand and Co.; 61 cwt. sandalwood, S. Nowroji and Co.; 1000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros. 1 bale woollen carpets, Sox and Kings Ltd. 12 bales goat skin. Cox and Kings Ltd

For Philadelphia:—48 bales goat skin, Shamji Mal.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwt. castor seed, 8000 cwt. groundnuts, K. Devchand and Co.; 8000 cwt. groundnuts, R Ratilal and Co.

For Houson:—350 bales jute rugs, S Cooper and Co

For Boston S. S. "Fazer":—21 bales goat skin, S. A. R. M. Sidik.

For New York:—200 cwt. gum karaya, R Devshi.

For Shanghai S.S. "Iyo Maru":—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, Vokharia & Co.; 30 cwt. sandalwood powder, 9 cwt. sandalwood chips, C. Dhanjibhoy.

For Kobe:—106 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji and Co.; 1200 bales cotton raw, C K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw C K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—156 cwt. gum byrabole, A. Abdulla and Sons, 97 cwt. kishmish, R Mavji and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 11.

From Hamburg, S.S. "Neidenfels", Agents L Edward Ltd:—1880 drums chemicals; 459 drums whale oil; 104 drums M. A. F. oil; 32 cases batteries, 150 cases paper, 497 drums dyes dry. 270 bundle steel: 1855 bundle Asphen logs; 50 bundle Alum circles, 425 bundle slates; 88 bundle flanges; 250 cases glassware; 159 cases milk; 159 cases pencils; 172 cases machinery; 96 cases hardware; 25 cases marble, 150 cases vegetable; 50 cases beer; 77 cases plywood, 200 cases H.-lamps, 167 bundle copper-ware, 580 bundle steel circles; 1850 bundle Y. M. square and sheets.

From Bremen:—200 cases tiles; 110 cases bolts and nuts, 102 cases iron flanges; 48 cases ultra-marine, 42 cases clocks, 70 cases ropes; 136 cases beer, 470 drums chemicals, 180 bags salt, 500 cases slates; 220 cases barytes; 453 cases glassware, 202 drums Asphalt; 777 bundle nails, 140 bundle wire, 159 bundle steel circles; 567 bundle steel sheets, 825 pieces Asphen logs; 120 bundle tubes; 100 cases motor cover.

From Antwerp.—490 drums chemicals; 1295 drums dyes dry; 12 drums dyes paste; 370 drums Litho-phone in paste; 395 cases beer, 46 cases salt, 155 cases brandy; 214 cases paper; 20 cases champagne; 62 cases silk yarn, 125 cases tyres, 1020 cases vegetable products; 120 bags caraway seeds; 350 bags sugar; 1200 bags farinat; 470 bags starch; 425 bags dog spikes; 30 cases gin; 438 bundle nails; 893 bundle steel circles; 835 bundle bolts and nuts; 105 bundle copper wire; 245 bundle iron wire; 1500 bundle steel rods; 196 bundle steel plates; 478 bundle steel joists; 241 bundle steel hoops. 1700 bundle

(Continued in Column 3.)

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
MORNING SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10.
Romance Thrills Comedy
The story of an author who lived his romance. See it—hear it—and forget your troubles. It has heart appeal interspersed with hilarious comedy, colorful settings, novel situations and a climax that will surprise you. Novel motion-picture entertainment silhouetted against a background of old world glamor. Don't miss it!
MYSTERY ADVENTURE ROMANCE THRILLS
Columbia Pictures presents A ROYAL ROMANCE with WILLIAM COLLIER Jr. and PAULINE STARKE directed by EARLE C. KENTON
ALL-TALKING ROMANTIC COMEDY HIT
THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN AT PATHE
ALSO
SCREEN SNAPSHOTS (TAKEN IN HOLLYWOOD)
AND IN
KRAZY KAT FARM RELIEF
ADVANCE BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co. Ltd (No EXTRA CHARGE)

FINANCIAL DISORDER IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 8)

follow later. For Germany's creditors it is a question of lending more to get back what they have already lent. They must risk more or witness her collapse. France is indispensable in any scheme of international aid. However, from her position of economic self-sufficiency, she stands to lose little from a German debacle. It is unlikely that she will give Germany active financial support without receiving certain political concessions and economic safeguards. Like every creditor she naturally will insist on adequate security. Financial assistance, however, is only a temporary palliative. The cure for Germany's troubles lies in the practise of stricter principles of economy at home, in the levelling of tariff barriers, in debt cancellation and in the improvement that will follow such measures in the general economic and political situation.

By a rigid adherence to the maxims of economy, Germany can go a long way towards restoring the state of her finances. She would thereby regain the confidence of her creditors and help to nourish the supply of foreign capital which she urgently requires.

TARIFF WALLS.

Thus far it lies in her own power to improve her position. In the application of the other remedies, her influence can only act indirectly. As a large exporting country she stands to benefit a great deal from a removal of trade barriers. But tariff walls do not come down in a day. What is, however, a hopeful augury in this connection is the volte-face American public opinion has made in its views on this subject. It may be that we are near the end of Protection in America. Such a reversal of policy is bound to lead to a similar change among the nations of Europe. A move has already been made towards the cancellation of inter-governmental debts. It is to be hoped that a year's suspension will be followed by complete cancellation.

FRENCH ATTITUDE KEY TO SITUATION.

Debts have got mixed up with Disarmament, and thus involve issues of a political nature. The attitude of France supplies here the key to the situation. Her intransigence at the recent Seven Power Conference in London seems to have the mass of French opinion behind it. For the first time in many years French diplomats returning from a Conference were not attacked for having yielded to Germany. On the other hand, there is in France a genuine and widespread desire for rapprochement. This is no doubt reciprocated in Germany, in spite of Nazi machinations. Recently Germany has shown her willingness to be accommodating by her renouncement of the idea of forming the Austro-German Customs' Union. With it dies all hope, for the present, at least, of the 'Anschluss' much dreaded by France. Hitherto France's only response to this has been the rather humiliating exultation of the French press. But this politic move on the part of the Germans will certainly do a great deal to allay the suspicions of the French and make them more willing to help their neighbours. It is on the triumph of a spirit of understanding in both countries and its practical embodiment in a Franco-German agreement, that the stability of Germany and the peace of Europe depend.

RIALTO TALKIES TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. ON SUNDAY.
COME! SOLVE THE MURDER THAT BAFFLED SCOTLAND YARD!
Charlie Chan Carries On with WARNER OLAND
FOX PICTURE
ENOUGH THRILLS TO GIVE YOU SHIVERS—
ENOUGH ROMANCE TO MAKE YOU ENVIOUS—

INDIAN SITUATION IN KENYA.

(Continued from page 8.)

Parliamentary Committee have very strongly pressed for the continuation of Communal Franchise and for finally declaring that to be the policy of Government. They wanted other political problems to be postponed but wanted this particular problem of Franchise to be settled once for all and that too in their favour finally. I would not call this injustice. I would name it "Settlers' Justice".

INDIAN DELEGATES DISAPPOINTED.

The report of the Indian Delegates from London on their return to Kenya is alarming enough. At the dinner given to them in Nairobi Mr. Phadke said. "We are not in a position to tell you all that has been told us. We are under pledge of confidence. The position ends in this. Our case is just but administrative exigencies prevent the British Government from doing it full justice." The Delegates' report regarding the interest taken by the India Office in this affair is also very disappointing. Mr. Patel who visited the India Office while he was in London said in his speech at — Dinner: "The India Office knew no more of Kenya than they knew about the man in the moon. They even knew nothing about the Word-Winterton Agreemet. The India Office was the channel of communication between the Colonial Office and Government of India and no more."

NON-CO-OPERATION, THE REMEDY.

Mr. Phadke, with the consent of his colleague, Mr. Patel, said:—

"A time is comnig when non-payment of taxes may have to be resorted to. Politics are always fluid and what may be poison at one time may be the remedy at another, and I have come to believe that non-payment of taxes is going to be our remedy against this contagious disease of 'administrative exigencies'."

It is to be particularly remembered that both Mr. Patel and Phadke are leaders of responsible political opinion. They could be relied upon to talk what they mean. The position that could extract the above words from the mouth of Mr. Phadke must necessarily be very serious, alarming and disappointing.

(To Be Continued.)

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The THRILLS of "PAID!"

The Glamour of "Dancing Daughters!"
Joan Crawford
is at her best in this mad whirl from society to underworld.

DANCE FOOLS DANCE
also
LAUREL & HARDY
in HOG WILD
Metro Goldwyn Mayer ALL TALKING

BOMBAY SHARES

To-day's Closing
Bombay, September 11.

Bombay Dyeing	665.
Century	193|12
Nagpur	288|12
Crescent	43|2
Fazal	302
Indore	317|8
New Great	103|2
Pearl	158|12
Simplex	41|14
Swadeshi	228|12
Tata Hydro	105|15
Alcock	95
Burma	342|8
Tata Steel Ordy.	18|6
Imperial Bank	662
3-1|2 per cent. paper	55-7-0

Dibil

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE!

THE German Medical Science has paid considerable interest to the problem of the regeneration of the human body during the last decade and succeeded in arriving at very remarkable results referring to the functions of the glands with internal secretion, which are of the greatest importance to life.

Those products of internal secretion of the glands flowing directly into the circulation of the blood, science calls hormones. A sound organism requires an equally sound alimentation with hormones. Stagnation in the activity of the glands has fatal effect upon the circulation of the blood and upon the nervous system.

It is known that the sexual organs are the best indicator for determining the grade of vitality of body and nerves, but it is altogether wrong to assume that the body could be supplied with regeneration powers by inciting the sexual organs only and by stirring up their activity.

In the composition of DIBIL, which is based upon the latest scientific medical attainments of research by Professor Doctor Werner of Hamburg, Germany, this erroneous way has been abandoned.

With DIBIL a product has been created which provides the body with those fresh hormones of vital importance which are indispensable for the good health of the entire body especially of the nerves.

DIBIL must not be compared with those products which are calculated to produce a momentary effect by inciting the sexual organs. DIBIL acts stimulating and animating upon the whole organism without neglecting the necessity at invigorating, simultaneously the sexual apparatus in accordance with nature's laws. In this sense DIBIL may also be considered as restorative of the sexual organs of immediate effect. However apart from this DIBIL has at the same time the great advantage of also stimulating the other important glands with internal secretion to FRESH ACTIVITY. IT REGULATES the functions of the heart and the circulation of the blood and gives new impulses to the nerves.

The problem of rejuvenation has made considerable progress by the creation of DIBIL because it causes a restoration of the body in all its important points in an absolutely natural way without any injurious consequences at all.

Direction for use; 3 times a day, a tablet after each meal with water.

No diet restriction. Separate literature for men and women free.

Samples free for doctors only on request enclosing 4 annas stamps for postage.

Full prescription with each box.

Gold-sealed for men and Silver-sealed for women.

Price Rs. 10 per box of 100 tablets. Rs. 5-8 per box of 50 tablets. Postage extra.

Can be had from Kemp & Co. Ltd.

Sole Agents:—
BOMBAY-BERLIN TRADING BURO,
24 Baria Building, Crawford Market, BOMBAY, 3.

100 p.c. SILKS
FOR SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS & SAREES.
THE INDIAN SILK & TUSSORE HOUSE,
Dwarkadas Mansion,
West Sandhurst Rd., Bombay

THAMINE
Has a wide reputation as a SPECIFIC in the treatment of
ASTHMA
Acute, Chronic, Hereditary, etc.
The suffering Humanity will do well to try it.
Dr. J. D. Kulkarni
THAKURDWAR ROAD,
BOMBAY NO. 2.
Tele. Add: 'OMKARODAYA.'

PAN-ARABISM RESURGENT

—:o:—

— WHAT THREE SONS CAN DO

The "New Republic", New York writes:—

In the weeks which have elapsed since the passing of ex-King Hussein of Arabia, minds in East and West have been busy with speculations concerning the future of those Arabic-speaking countries which the former Sherif of Mecca once hoped to bind together in a great federation under his own leadership. Since then, in bazaars of Damascus, in private homes, in government circles in Bagdad, in the halls of school in every city where young Arab students gather in knots to argue, one of the favorite topics of conversation has been the prospect of a political and cultural renascence among the Arabs through the pooling of resources and the mutual assistance which a pan-Arab federation would make possible.

The ambitious plans which inspired Hussein's hazardous revolt against the Turks in 1916 perished in bogs of disappointment after the Paris Peace Conference, when Great Britain and France, acting in the capacity of victorious and beneficent allies of the Sherif, bestowed upon some of the richest and most populous regions of Arabic-speaking Asia their own political control under the mandate system of the League of Nations. In 1925, moreover, Hussein and his family were driven out of their kingdom of the Hedjaz by Ibn Saud, and had it not been for the circumstance that the British had installed two of Hussein's sons as rulers of Iraq and Transjordan, the fortunes of the Sherifian house would have been at low ebb indeed. But although Hussein's idea of an Arab union under a Sherifian dynasty had to be abandoned, the proposal for a close alliance between Arabic-speaking countries of Hither Asia, each under its own government and each preserving its own identity, not only persists, but claims the allegiance of a considerable proportion of the younger men interested in public affairs.

FEATURE OF MANDATORY RULES.

There is in the project more than a suggestion of the premature, of course. Great Britain and France are still responsible to the League of Nations for the good government of one-quarter of the territory and one-half of the population of Semitic Asia. Foreign policy in these regions is controlled by the mandatory powers. It is they who have decided whether or not a given territory was ready for representative government. It is they who have determined even the boundaries dividing Arab from Arab and they who have set up trade barriers where none existed before. These are customary features of the mandate system, and the mandate system is still in effect. Yet the Near Eastern mandates, according to the terms of their establishment, are only a temporary institution and Arabs believe that they may soon be suspended. Great Britain, shoving Iraq toward independence even more rapidly than Geneva circles seem to have relished, has already announced its intention of bringing Iraq into the League in 1932 as a fullfledged member on the basis of an Anglo-Iraqi treaty ratified last November by the Iraq Assembly. Some weeks ago, the Mandates Commission took up the general question of how the promotion of mandated territories to independence is to be handled. At once a remarkable crop of rumours got about to the effect that abolition of the Syrian and Palestinian mandates had been proposed, the mandatory powers retaining military and financial control only, leaving the two countries autonomous in other respects. It was later reported that the Mandates Commission postponed decision on the whole subject until 1932.

ANGO-BRITISH HOPES AND ITALIAN FEARS.

Whether the rumours were true or not, they have been the cause of considerable discussion in interested circles. Syria, far better developed than Iraq, is expected to demand independence as soon as its neighbour goes free. It is known that France has been playing for some time with the idea of substituting a kingdom for the embroynic republic of Syria. The name of Ali, Hussein's eldest son, has been whispered in this connection. With Faisal in Iraq, Abdullah in Transjordan and Ali in Damascus, each enjoying a degree of autonomy, the time might easily come when a close alliance could be made, not only among the three brothers, but to include also their father's ancient enemy, Ibn Saud, for the purpose of rebuilding an Arab civilization worthy of the high traditions of the Middle Ages.

Italy, fearing that France and Great Britain might enjoy excessive economic advantages in the Near East in case of an early abolition of the mandates, will oppose such an arrangement as long as possible. All Zionists the world over (except ardent pacifists) may be expected to exert their influence against it, too, in apprehension of injury to the Jewish national home in Palestine. Armenians of Syria and Kurds of Iraq, minorities which are not quite sure of their position under autonomous Arab governments, have also suffered misgivings. On the other hand, Great Britain and France, now that their share of Mosul oil has been safely guaranteed, may easily find it to their interest to promote pan-Arabism in a form palatable to its moderate advocates. The prophets of the movement, however, do well to keep their predictions of success within strict bounds.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO LONDON.

—:o:—

British Press Comments.

Congress And Round Table.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The "Manchster Guardian" wrote on August 22:—

There appears even at this late hour to be a chance that Congress may participate in the Round Table Conference. Lately the position has seemed quite hopeless. Mr. Gandhi's "charge sheet" and his complete preoccupation with the details of the Delhi Pact promised at the best the abstention of Congress from the Conference, at the worst a new outbreak of civil disobedience and the abandonment of the truce that Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi so laboriously negotiated. To add to the difficulties of the situation a suggestion has been made that the Viceroy and the India Office were at variance. The suggestion has, of course, been categorically denied by the India Office. Now, however, Mr. Gandhi has sent a telegram to the Viceroy asking for an interview. The interview will be arranged, and meanwhile the Vicerегal Executive Council will postpone making any decision in regard to the present crisis. In a letter to Mr. Gandhi the Viceroy explains the attitude of the Government of India towards his charges that "while they have been guilty not only of breaches of the specific provisions of the settlement but also of a general policy of oppression against Congress, the latter have observed both the letter and the spirit of the settlement." He points out that, in fact, the Government have done everything in their power to carry out the terms of the settlement, and that the refusal of Congress to be represented at the Round Table Conference "involves the failure of one of the main objects which the settlement was intended to secure." Mr. Gandhi has claimed the right to be regarded as an intermediary between the Government and the people of India. The more he can substantiate this claim the more obvious would seem to be his duty to speak for them at the Round Table Conference, where their political future is to be discussed. It is very much to be hoped that his interview with the Viceroy will serve to clear up those misunderstandings that at present obscure the real issues, and so make possible the participation of Congress in the coming conference.

Preparations For Gandhiji.

The London correspondent of "Manchester Guardian" wrote on August 27.

The news that has reached London to-day of Mr. Gandhi's decision to come to England and to sail by the Rajputana on Saturday is, I find, not regarded by his Indian friends here as conclusive. They have had a message from India to the same effect, but it was not official. They are waiting now for the official intimation.

Everything is in readiness at Kingsley Hall for Mr. Gandhi and his companions. Mrs. Naidu, who will come to the Round Table Conference if he does, usually stays when in London at a women's club, but arrangements will be made for her to stay at Kingsley Hall if she wishes. It is thought that if Mr. Gandhi comes his stay at Kingsley Hall will be shorter than was at first expected.

There is no danger to the Indian Round Table Conference from the political upheaval unless it be from an early general election while it is going on. Any slight changes caused by the retirement of British delegates who have entered or left the Government will be arranged with strict regard to the existing party proportions. The committees, of which the Federal Structive Committee is the chief, will carry on their work according to programme.

The interesting thing has been the news that came to-day that Mr. Gandhi had decided to come to the Conference, and was sailing from Bombay on Saturday. The news has had no official confirmation, but it was accepted as true. Undoubtedly his acceptance would be felt as a considerable relief in official quarters, for without the representation of Congress the Round Table Conference would miss the most important political party in India. It is felt, too, that his presence would reassure the public with the belief that Mr. Gandhi is the patriotic statesmen and not merely the party politician, as his original refusal suggested. His friends in London have all along insisted on his patriotism and large-mindedness, but the popular press had created such a picture of the man that the real picture as presented by his friends was ignored.

It is to be anticipated that there would now come with him the venerable Pandit Malaviya, the oldest of India's politicians, and Mrs. Naidu, the poetess. These three would be the most picturesque group in the Conference, and that is saying much of a gathering that includes figures such as Sir Abdul Quaiyyum, the warrior from the frontier, and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, the long-bearded sage among the representatives of the Princes.

ARRIVALS IN LONDON.

Preparations are going on rapidly at St. James's Palace so that everything should be in readiness for the Federal Structure Committee by any date after September 5, the official date of the assembly in London. The majority of members will be in London next Saturday, when the passengers of the Mooltan reach Victoria. The Bombay express usually arrives about four o'clock, and the delegates will be met by a representative of the India Office. There have been placed at the service of the delegates two social secretaries, whose duty it is to aid them in every way to find accommodation and help them by advice at any time. There will be no special club this year such as was established at 8, Chesterfield Gardens, but certain rooms at India House, the office of the High Commissioner for India, are to be reserved for the delegates as a resting and meeting place.

"WILL HE, WON'T HE?"

Under the above Caption the "Manchester Guardian" wrote on August 27:—

Mr. Gandhi has changed his mind about coming to London so many times that one hesitates to regard as final quite emphatic decisions. Yet it is certainly true that his interview with the Viceroy yesterday went well and that there is talk of his sailing from Bombay on Saturday. Until he is safely in the boat, until the boat has put to sea with him still there can be no certainty that he will represent Congress at the resumed meetings of the Round Table Conference and of the Federal Structure Committee next month. Happily, the meeting will still be able to take place whether he sails or does not sail. At the moment it looks as through he will sail. His conversation with Lord Willingdon appears to have convinced him that the Government of India does intend sincerely to carry out the terms of the Delhi Pact, that it takes no particular pleasure in grinding the faces of the poor, and that therefore he might as well carry out his original intention of explaining the Congress point of view at the Round Table Conference. The importance of this decision, assuming that such a decision really has been taken, lies not in the fact that it will bring a remarkable personality to London, that a loin cloth may be seen in Piccadilly and goat's milk drunk in St. James's Palace; the decision is important because it means that the Round Table Conference will be more representative in character than at its first session, and therefore the more likely to succeed. One may like or dislike Mr. Gandhi, but the large number of those who follow him is not to be denied. He has probably more personal followers, more people, that is to say, who are profoundly influenced by what he says and does, than any other public personage in the world. For this reason alone it is very much to be hoped that he will sail on Saturday.

"Stand Fast In India."

Under the above caption the "Daily Mail" writes:—

But there is another momentous department of Imperial administration in which "The Daily Mail" hopes to see a decided reversal of the policy pursued by the last two Governments. India is a factor of supreme importance in the economic life of Britain. The licence we have allowed there to political anarchy and commercial boycott has directly added to our financial troubles.

The spectacle of scuttle which we have put before the world both in India and in Egypt has shaken the confidence of foreign banking and financial circles in our capacity to hold together the great Empire upon which our prosperity depends.

It is of paramount importance that the new Secretary of State for India should be a man of wise outlook and determined will.

We urge these considerations upon the new body of men whose mission it is to save Britain from disaster, and in their patriotic endeavours we wish them heartily God-speed!

Gandhiji And The Viceroy.

The "Manchester Guardian" wrote on August 25:—

Mr. Gandhi is to see the Viceroy to-day. The purpose of this interview is to clear up misunderstandings that have arisen in regard to the carring out of the Delhi Pact. The Government of India and Congress have freely accused one another of not properly observing the terms of the pact, and Mr. Gandhi has stated that until he gets satisfaction in the case of certain specific grievances cited by Congress, either by means of an arbitration board or by some other means, he cannot possibly attend the resumed meetings of the Round-table Conference next month. The proceedings of the Round-Table Conference are not likely to be affected by a change of Government here. The responsible leaders of the two Opposition parties have been steadily behind Mr. MacDonald's India policy, and there is no reason to suppose that a Coalition Government will fail to carry out the same policy. It is, then, as important as ever that the Delhi Pact should be maintained and that if possible Congress should be represented at the Conference. The maintenance of the pact will ensure a peaceful atmosphere in India while the Round-table delegates are conferring in London, and thus make possible a cool consideration of their conclusions, and the participation of Congres in the Conference will give its proceedings an extra authority, since Congress is by far the largest and best organised political organisation in India. Mr. Gandhi's telegram to to Viceroy asking for an interview may be taken to be a gesture of conciliation. It may be assumed that Mr. Gandhi as every other serious Indian nationalist, would deplore a fresh outbreak of civil disobedience. With Mr. Gandhi in a conciliatory mood and with the Government eager for peace, for the Conference to be held under the best possible circumstances, there is an excellent chance that Mr. Gandhi's conversations with the Viceroy will settle outstanding differences and lead to his sailing for England as Congress delegate to the Round Table Conference.

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THE WAR DANGER.

Shaukat Usmani Continues His Statement.

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, August 30.

Usmani continued his statement to-day.

He said: "Wars are inevitable under Capitalism. Various capitalist powers are combining and arming against each other, but there is definite tendency visible in the foreign policy of the different Imperialist States which goes to show that they are trying to compose their own differences and present a united front against the Soviet Union. In short, in world politics, it is to-day world Imperialism versus world Socialism."

"The whole of the Continent is split into alliances and counter-alliances. From the big Powers to the small ones, all are engaged in armament race, unprecedented in the history of mankind. Even the tiny States of the Balkans and the tinier ones of the Baltic are arming themselves to the hilt. This heavy armament is leading to a deficit in budgets and the financial condition is getting deplorable."

"This is how the Europe of to-day stands:—

(1) The Anglo-French entente directed against the Soviet Union, operating mostly in Baltic and border States, including Persia, Afghanistan and China.

(2) Franco-Italian rivalry operating mostly in the Balkans and Africa.

(3) The Balkan States and their rivalries.

(4) Germany standing alone and feeling the isolation, orientating towards Western combination at one time, at others inclining towards the Soviet Union or following full-pledged the dictates of Wall Street.

(5) Soviet Union with so many enemies and no friends except the working and peasant masses of the Imperialist countries."

FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIANCE.

"On the whole Anglo-French relations have remained very cordial with shorts interruptions and bickerings and save some incidents the two Powers have maintained almost the same co-operation which they maintained during the War. The difference between England and France arose over the mastery of the League of Nations. Towards the vanquished Powers, France wanted to pursue the policy of the iron-hand while England stood for re-establishing relations with them which were so vital for its trade and again the policy to be pursued towards the Soviet. France was keen on pursuing the policy of aggression to its logical conclusion while England was not yet openly prepared for it because of the economic crisis at Home, which was intensifying the discontent of the working class and also leading to the ferment in the colonies. The Baldwin Government smoothed all these difference and a common foreign policy was formulated which resulted in the revival of the 'entente cordiale' and the signing of a secret naval Pact in 1928. After this the co-operation of these two Imperialist Powers has been visible in all spheres. The Moscow trial of counter-revolutionaries in 1930 disclosed their internationalist plans towards the Soviet Union. There have been joint manoeuvres under the two general staffs."

ITALY UNDER MUSSOLINI.

"Italy, though one of the Allies did not get her promised share in the Versailles Treaty. As a result of the strain of the war of having no colonies the economic system of Italy began to collapse and the Government was powerless to cope with it. The forces of revolution developed and the scared international bourgeoisie financed the forces of counter-revolution and reaction-Fascism. Under Mussolini, the Communist revolution was drowned in blood and Fascism consolidated. In foreign affairs Mussolini started playing the bully of Europe and also aimed at making Italy a strong economic unity. This brought Italy into conflict with France which could not book arrival in her supremacy over Europe and a trade rival in the Mediterranean which an industrialised Italy was bound to become. Armaments and more armaments, alliances and counter-alliances. Fortifications and counter-fortifications began. After the fashion of the fresh Balkan alliance which consists of Yugo-Slavia and Rumania, Italy also has her own alliance system consisting of Bulgaria, Albania and to some extent Greece and Turkey. Then there is also the Italian continental system on the pattern of the French continental system, and it is composed of Germany, Austria and Hungary, the last completely under Fascist influence."

"In spite of these sharp differences between these two Mediterranean Powers war has not yet broken out. The explanation of this temporary calamities in the fact that France is after some bigger game, her attention is mainly focussed on the growing power of the U.S.S.R. which is making gigantic strides towards Socialist reconstruction of Soviet society under the Five-Year Plan. Against this power France intends to muster together all the forces of international capitalism. France, as recent events go to show, is trying hard to draw Italy into Anglo-French Anti-Soviet combination and then launch an offensive of world Imperialism against Soviet Union."

"It is with this end in view that France is postponing a crisis in the Mediterranean or the Balkans and is arming the Balkan States and trying hard through Venezelos to bring about a Union of all the Balkan States in a Federation."

THE BALKAN STATES.

"The various Imperialist Powers are arming themselves against each other and the next war is bound to shatter all civilization, and again there is the tendency of these Powers coalescing to destroy Socialist Russia, at present the latter tendency of a war of united Imperialism against Soviet Union is the predominant tendency."

"The Balkans are the powder magazine of Europe, all these countries are agricultural and therefore, their economic equilibrium is unstable and are under the political hegemony of France or Italy and the economic control of Great Britain. Yugo Slovakia and Rumania are the backbone of the French alliance system and Bulgaria and Albania are the mainstay of the rigid Italian alliance. Greece has been more or less neutral and Turkey is mostly a Near-East Power with a pro-Italian policy. The independent role of the Balkan State is nil. they are more or less pawns in the game of International Imperialism. France and Italy have heartily garrisoned these States. Not much is required to set ablaze the Balkans. France has two aims at garrisoning them one is the strengthening of her position against Italy and the second is to utilise the Balkans as the spring board of operations against the Soviet Union."

"With the intensification of war preparations against the Soviet Union, especially by Anglo-French Imperialism, the necessity was felt last year for further strengthening the Balkan base. For this purpose, the Athens Conference was convened to effect a Balkan Federation, or, in other words, the creation of a political and economic bloc against the Soviet Union. The war danger is acute everywhere. If the Balkan States unite in this Federation under the political and economic supremacy of the entente-Powers it will be a step towards a war against the Soviet, it will be one more link in the imperialist preparations for a drive on the Soviet."

"By the Treaty of Versailles Germany's territories had been dismembered, important industrial areas were seized and a heavy reparation scheme imposed upon her. This disorganised Germany's economic system which was thrown into a chaos. At one time it seemed as if Germany would also break away from the Imperialist chain like Russia, but the international bourgeoisie could not afford to let Germany go the same direction and they helped the German bourgeoisie to arrest all the forces of revolution. Then came American Finance which set going the industrial fabric of Germany and once more Germany entered the field of co-operation with some and competition with others of her former rivals."

"After the war, Germany was treated as a 'pariah' by the Western combination, so she orientated eastward and the Treaty of Rapello was signed with the Soviet; for close economic co-operation. The British bourgeoisie felt that their extreme attitude would drive Germany nearer the Soviet so there came a change in outlook which led to Locarno and Germany's entry into the League of Nations but this could not make Germany subservient to the plans of the Anglo-French entente. All through Germany maintained an independent foreign policy."

"There was the Franco-German antagonism arising out of the French occupation of her western industrial zone and on the East the German Polish antagonism which has for its base the deprivation of Germany's rich mining and industrial areas in Silesia. The Versailles Treaty has become a festering sore."

"The war-danger is intense in central Europe between Germany and the aggressive States encircling her. But for the existence of the Soviet Union, Germany would have been smashed long ago. International Imperialism is too sagacious to let its internal contradictions go so far as to forget the real enemy—the U.S.S.R. It does hope to rally one day the active support of the German bourgeoisie in a drive against the Soviet Union. The Hoover Moratorium is an important step in this direction."

Usmani will continue his statement.

HELP THE STARVING IN KANARA

What Has Been Done And What Remains

Messrs. G. B. Deshpande, R. R. Diwaker, and T. S. Nayak write:—

The total collection upto 15-8-31 of the Sirsi-Siddapur Relief Fund was Rs. 4664-10-6 and the total expenditure 2801-4-6, thus leaving a balance on hand of Rs. 1863-6-0. The expenditure last month is small because we had already bought stocks during the first month. During the first month we have adopted the system of purchase at a fixed rate contract which saves us the bother of stocking except at centres, where it is absolutely essential to stock.

The number of families requiring help is gradually increasing. During the week ending 8-8-31 the number was 179 families. But during the next week it went up to 215. It is expected that the number will increase as we advance.

The total amount distributed upto 15-8-31 is 5691 seers rice and 2452-1/2 seers paddy.

The names of the principal workers there are: Sjt. Gopal Madgaonkar, Pundalika Madgaumkar, Yallappa Fathepur, Timmappa Hegadekatte, Gangadhar Shanbhag, Ayyar, Subbayya, Bailur, Nadkarni, Phantappa, Shridhar Kini, and Shriniwas Pai. Sjts. Kini and Gopal Madgaonkar inspect the different centres. The whole thing is supervised by Sjt. T. S. Nayak of Sirsi.

Medical relief has but just begun. The popular Pharmacy, Grant Road, Bombay, has supplied a quantity of free quinine and Maosulph. The Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals, Morarji Gokuldas Market, have supplied preparations of Dr. Bose's Laboratory, worth more than Rs. 50. The Central Gandhi Seva Sangha has paid Rs. 100 for medicines and promised help upto 2 to 3 hundred.

Since 15-8-31 collections have gone up, the main big figures being of Bombay viz., Rs. 750 and the promise of Rs. 750 from the South Kanara Flood Relief Committee who have already paid Rs. 250. If this amount is paid the Flood Committee will have given Rs. 1000 in all. Roughly the total collection has by this time gone up to Rs. 7,000.

But the needs of the ryots are not yet fulfilled. A few thousands are yet necessary, and Karnataka, we hope, will not disappoint us in the matter.

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Fig. 2 Same cell after Calcium has been withdrawn. The nucleus is shrivelled up.

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Take a few Kalzana tablets every day, then you are sure that your body gets the required Calcium in exactly the right combination. Kalzana has proved in thousands of cases that it will make teeth strong again by conquering the very cause of their weakness—lack of Calcium in the body. It will make your teeth strong and healthy, they will become white again and decay will be stopped.

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WHAT IS SEDITION
Ranga Iyer's Bill For Assembly.

IN CONFORMITY WITH PRINCIPLES OF CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., has given notice of a bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code relating to offences under chapters VI and VIII of the said code.

The bill says:—

Whereas it is expedient to amend certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code relating to XVI of 1860 offences under Chapters VI and VIII of the said code, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (a) This act may be called the Indian Short Title and Penal Code (Amendment) Extent Act.

(b) It shall extend throughout the whole of British India and shall have operation outside British India to the same extent as the Indian Penal Code, XIV of 1860.

SEDITION.

2. For section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code the following section shall be substitute, namely:

124-A (Sedition) whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by sign or by visible representation or otherwise excites or attempts to excite, feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, with intent to incite to disorder, or violence, or the use of force in any form calculated to subvert or resist the lawful authority of the Government, shall be punished with simple imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

EXPLANATION.

Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government or of the system or methods of administration of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by all legitimate and peaceful means without inciting to violence or disorder in any form do not constitute an offence under this Section.

3. For section 153 of the said Code the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

153—A. Whoever by words, either spoken or written or by signs visible representation, or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes with intent to incite to disorder or violence of public tranquility, shall be punished with simple imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both.

Explanation:—It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to point out, without malicious intent or any intention to promote violence or disorder or a disturbance of public feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The recrudescence of prosecution of newspapers and public for sedition for some time past as part of the general policy of revival of repression and "resolute Government" and the decisions of the Magistracy and higher courts have shown a distinct tendency to widen the scope of this dangerous section of penal law of India. This development renders it necessary that early steps should be taken to amend the law so as to bring it into comformity with the acknowledged principles of civilised and free Governments and with the sound principles on which it was orignally based before it was amended and interpreted in its present repressive form by bureaucratic courts and legislation between 1890 and 1908.

The law of sedition was first defined and incorporated in the Penal Code in 1870 at the instance and on the high authority of Sir Fitz James Stephen. The definition of the offence was made in simple and general terms, followed by an equally general explanation. Its actual scope was then explained by Sir Fitz James Stephen as Law Member, according to the law as it stood and continues to stand in England, in the following clear terms:—

"So long as a writer or speaker neither directly nor indirectly suggested or intended to produce the use of force, he did not fall within this section. Let it be shown that the matter complained of was not consistent with a disposition to obey the law tet it be shown that it was consistent only with a disposition to resist the law by force, and it did fall under this section. Otherwise not."

SCOPE WIDENED.

The judges to whom fell later the task of interpreting the section, however, construed the scope of the section as extending far beyond the limits intended by the distinguished framers of the section. They were, of course, not bound by the proceedings or speeches made in the Legislative Council and they gave the words a much wider meaning than was intended. Not satisfied with this, the Government further enlarged the scope of the law by the amendment of 1898, which was made in the teeth of the unanimous opposition and the part of the then representatives of the people in the Legislative Council.

POLITICAL WEAPON.

It is necessary to be all here the history of the application at the instance of successive administrations of section 124-A of the Penal Code to suppress political agitation in India. It is sufficient to say that with the acceptance of the policy of responsible self-Government of India, the restoration of the law of sedition to the position it occupied in other countries and ought to have occupied in India all along, has become imperative.

The terms of the proposed amendments in the Bill do not require lengthy explanation.

Clause 2 states the law of sedition in terms of section 124-A as it existed in the Act before it assumed its repressive from in 1898 with the addition of a qualifying clause to prevent the extention of its meaning beyond the limits then intended and now followed on all well governed countries. The limits of justifiable disaffection have been redefined in the words used by Sir Fitz Stephen and by the Judges in England. The clause also provides for the only proper punishment that is now imposed in all civilised countries on political offenders for political offences.

Clause 3 defines the law as to the promotion of class hatred.

KERALA FLOOD RELIEF.

Mr. C. K. Subramaniam, has addressed the following appeal to the President of the Local Kerala Samaj:—

"Dear Sir,—You will doubtless have read in the press the harrowing accounts of distress in Kerala due to the recent devastating floods there. Keralites of Bombay have in the past been in the forefront to organize relief measures in such cases whether distress was in Bengal, Gujarat or elsewhere. It is indeed a matter of regret that the Kerala Samaj is not yet alive to the gravity of the situation in Kerala. It is high time that you move the Executive in the matter with a view to concertain measures for giving some relief to our brethern in Kerala."

Fever is cured in one day.

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SPECIALIST IN SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, WEAKNESSES of all NATURE and other private diseases of both the sexes, etc.

SALE OF KHADI, A STIMULANT TO MORE PRODUCTION

Appeal To Merchants To Buy Khaddar

The Joint Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Sub-Committee, Bombay P. C. C., writes:

It is customary with the mercantile community to change the old covering cloth of gadies and pillows before Divali holidays. In some cases they have substituted Swadeshi mill-made cloth for foreign cloth. This is a praiseworthy act on the part of merchants. It would have been still better if preference had been given to Khaddar. Coloured and plain khadi, suiting every purse, prices ranging from 3 annas upwards to a rupee or two, is available at all certified Khadi Bhandars. If all merchants go in only for khadi it would be a boon to the starving millions of India's peasants and workers, and it would relieve the Khadi Bhandars of the present stock of khaddar, and act as an additional stimuus for further production of Khaddar.

SAMPLES OF KHADI.

We have requested Khadi Bhandars to send sample pieces of Khadi to the merchants, and if they have not reached them they may get it by spending half-anna card through the post.

It is a known fact that the Indian mills are not in a position to supply the demand for cloth of the whole of India, and the mills have been given a great encouragement by the Congress, the result of which is the diminution in the production of Khadi. The total production of Khadi cannot much the less meet the general demand for cloth. With great stimulus to Khaddar production and the mills production the foreign import of cotton piecegoods will gradually be eliminated.

We, therefore, request the generous mercantile community who stood by the country in the civil disobedience movement also to stand even now in the common war against foreign cloth.

SOME TELLING FIGURES.

The following figures will be an interesting study and gives the position of Khaddar production, Indian mills production and the import of cotton piecegoods from foreign countries:

	1929 Yds.	1930 Yds.
Total production of Khaddar	6,261,819	11,262,511
Import of total Cotton piecegoods	1910,000,000	1254,000,000
The production of cotton piecegoods by Indian mills	2118,505,000	2282,806,000
Cotton yarn (in lbs.)	729,000,000	783,000,000

Increase in 1930 61 p.c.

The figures indicate the production of 11 months, the figures for the month of December being not available. The production in 1930 by the Indian mills shows an increase of 164 million yards.

FROM MALAYA STATES TO LONDON

A Cyclist's Enterprise

Mr. E. M. Rajao, aged 21 years born of Indian parents in Lady Smith Natal, South Africa who came and settled down in the F. M. S. has started on a bicycle tour to London. He left his capital on the 22nd of June and cycled all the way to Penang from where he took steamer to Madras. Leaving Madras on the 9th of July he reached Arkonam the same day, covering 54 miles. The following day to Chittoor, 44 miles, the next day to Kolar 65 miles, the 4th day to Bangalore 43 miles. After 2 days rest in Bangalore he started off for Hindupur, covering 64 miles from Hindupur to Dharmavaram and then to Ananthapur from Ananthapur to Guntaka. After a day's rest in Guntakal he left for Adoni and then from there to Raichur. From Raichur he started off for Wadi. From Wadi to Sholapur. Then to Dhond Dhond to Poona and then to Bombay. He has so far covered: 1,325 miles.

Mr. Rajao uses a Raleigh all steel machine fitted with Dunlop Tubes and Tyres, and he says that he has had no trouble with the machine or the Tubes and Tyres except for 2 punctures. From Bombay he will leave for Lahore and then to Quetta and from there he will cycle through Persia, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugo Slavia, Austria, Hungary, Germany and France and then cross over to Dover from Calais. He hopes to cove. the distance in 1 1/2 years tiem and he hopes to do the return journey on a Raleigh Motor Cycle, and attempt to reach Singapore in a record Time.

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL WORKS PRODUCTION FOR AUGUST.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of August 1931 was: (in tons): Pig Iron 61,561; Ingots 52,022; and Finished steel 36,056.

EARLY HISTORY OF KURDISTAN

Dr. Pavry's Lecture

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay held at the Town Hall, a public lecture was delivered by Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, on the subject of "The Early History of Kurdistan: Kurdish Life and Customs." Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi presided.

At the outset the chairman introduced Dr. Pavry to the audience.

A brief outline of Dr. Pavry's lecture is given below:—

"The Kurds, the highlanders of the Zagros Mountains, belong to the Indo-European or Aryan race. There have been a number of theories as to the origin of the Kurdish language. A critical study of the different dialects reveal the fact that they are derived from Pahlavi. Kurdish is a purer Indo-European language than even Armenian, and there are many words found nowhere else. The Mukri Kurdish of Lake Urumia is the purest among the various Kurdish dialects. The physiognomy of the Kurds shows the distinct Aryan traits. The general type is tall, muscular, with high forehead and regular features.

FIGHTING POWER & CLANNISH LOYALTY.

"Every invader since Tiglath Pileser has left written testimony of their great fighting ability. Their clannish loyalty reminds one of the Scots. They have always been pastoral, roaming from summer to winter quarters with their herds. The Kurds themselves have legends of their own about their origin. The derivation of the name Kurd has been traced a number of different ways.

"The earliest history of the tribe is identified with that of the Nairi, the forebears of the Medes. Driven to the Highlands by the conquerors they have been the terror of invaders through all ages. Rustem appears as a great hero in popular folk-lore and some of the Kurdish tribes claim descent from him. A mountain has been named in his honour. The Kurds and Kurdistan played an important part during the Median and Achaemenian rule. The tribes of to-day have preserved the od Persian names, Khusrav, Behram, Parviz and Kobad.

SCENE OF GREAT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

"Kurdistan was once the scene of great historic events. Alexander campaigned in this very region, and a castle built by the conqueror is still to be found. With the rise and spread of the Parthian empire, Kurdistan became the scene of a great part of the struggle between Rome and Parthia. Kurdistan continued to play an important and art also under the Sasanids. Ardashir, the first Sasanian Emperor, founded the famous city of Tekrit in Kurdistan. Other links with the Sasanian period are to be found in the ruins of Kasr-i-Shirin, the palace built by Emperor Khusrav for his Christian queen Shirin.

"The remnants of primitive cults and of early religions, Zoroastrianism and Christianity, can be seen among the modern Kurds. The veneration of sacred places and a form of tree worship are remnants of primitive cults. Veneration for fire shows the deep impress which Zoroastrianism has left on Kurdish religious customs; and the Christian part of this medley of beliefs is seen in the relic of the observance of the Lord's Supper, and in the custom of making the sign of the Cross before meals."

U. P. AGRARIAN SITUATION

Rae Bareli Congress Committee's Resolutions

(From A Correspondent).

RAE BARELI, Sept. 5.

At its meeting held on the 4th instant, the district Congress Committee, Rae Bareli, passed the following resolutions in respect of the proposals made by the U. P. Agrarian Committee and accepted by the U. P. Government:—

"On the basis of the statistics in possession of the District Congress Committee, the Committee is of opinion that a remission of eight annas in the rupee is the least that is needed in the villages coming under clause I of the scheme, and that the rent be fixed at what it stood in the year 1308 F. in villages coming under clause 2.

"The committee disapproves of both the provisos made in the scheme and expresses its apprehension that, unless applied very cautiously the second proviso is likely to take away a great deal of what the main proposals give to the tenants. The committee is also of opinion that while remitting rents in the district of Rae Bareli the Government should take into consideration the fact that this district produced considerable amount of opium in the year 1308 F. and the rents then were determined to a very great extent by the extraordinary income from this valuable crop.

"The committee is of opinion that these remissions should have been made permanent and should have had retrospective effect for the year 1333F."

NEW ECONOMY IN TATA STEEL WORKS

Retrenchment From Above

Mr. S. M. Sundaram, Member All-India Trade Union Unity Conference writes:—

At a time when the leading brains in the Trade Union circles are seriously perturbed over the fate of thousands of workers thrown out of their jobs in consequence of a 'false' idea of economy practised by several employers in India, particularly of the Railways, in retrenching from 'below' one is glad to observe how the Steel Company at Jamshedpur is effecting real economy by substantial savings through retrenchment from 'above.' The latest report is that a batch of twenty-five covenanted hands—all of them being foreign recruits—is to book its passage home for good before July next. Out of these, eighteen are to go immediately and the rest before the year's close. It is rather a very hopeful and encouraging sign that the Management of the Steel Company have taken courage in both their hands in effecting economy in the right direction, though it was felt to be long over due, without entailing any serious suffering to the poor workers. It is sure to give the quietus to those pessimists whose cry hitherto had been that Indianisation would act as a stumbling-block in the way of maintaining efficiency. Proofs have not been wanting, since the New Awakening in the land, of Indian workers standing head over shoulders with foreigners in facing responsibilities with rare grit and skill and it is yet another occasion now for those Indians, who may be stepping into the shoes of the outgoing foreign elements, to establish beyond any room for cavil that they can prove equal to the task set before them as much efficiently as, if not more so than, their European comrades whom they are displacing now. They must consider this as an occasion for their trial—in their own as well as in the good name and interests of their country.

I understand that 'six' out of 'seven' furnaces in the Open Hearth which is now presided over by an Indian—will now be manned by Indians, the remaining one being kept under a foreigner in order to act as an expert guide and instructor to the new hopefuls in times of emergency. Similarly, other Departments too are, we understand, very soon to undergo similar changes as far as practicable. This is as it should be. We know too, as a matter of fact, that there are very many jobs which are not as important as those of the Open Hearth and which can easily and economically be managed by indegenous hands but which are now still under the foreign management. Of course, it is not at all meant by this that we do not and will not require foreigners in India. Experts are always welcome here to teach us and Indians traditionally have been and will be quite willing to sit at anybody's feet to learn, if they can learn anything. The question involved here, therefore, is not one of racial bias as much as, on the other hand, it is pre-eminently a question of economic self-preservation. Indianisation should prove itself an economic proposition in every respect provided the right kind of selection is made.

In this connection the General Manager, Mr. J. L. Keenan, deserves to be congratulated on taking this step. Another noteworthy feature in this process of economisation is the fact that the new Managing Director, Mr. A. R. Dalal, (I.C.S., retired) who replaces Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, the out-going Managing Director, has accepted his new post on one half only of the remuneration received by his predecessor. This is real economy with efficiency.

One hopes that the economy so effected will go to the stabilisation of the Industry on firm ground and at the same time to the stabilisation of Labour as well, by bringing about the much-needed improvements in the conditions under which its workers are labouring at present.

SWADESHI BAZAR AND EXHIBITION AT KHANDWA.

It has been decided to hold a Swadeshi Bazar and Exhibition in Khandwa this year, during the Dasorah Festival, as was done last year. Merchants dealing in purely Indian articles are therefore requested to avail themselves of this opportunity of selling their products in a place like Khandwa.

This is a place where the commercial people can come with their commodities for sale in this centre. This benefit the merchants who came last year have in fact derived.

For particulars apply to the Secretary Swadeshi Exhibition Committee Khandwa.

Support & Patronise INDIAN Industries
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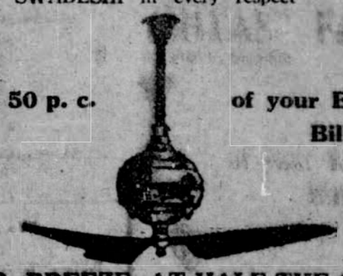
SWADESHI in every respect



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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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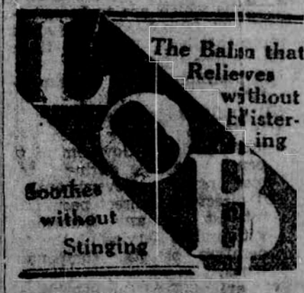
A. G. GRAY, Manager.



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WELLINGTON TALKIES

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SAFEGUARDS MEAN NEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

—:o:—

Problems Of Federation Analysed

(BY GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL.)

Now that Mahatma Gandhi, Leader of the Indian Nation and Pt. Malaviya her philosopher, are proceeding to England to take part in the R.T.C. I venture to lay b fore them my views regarding some aspects of the constitutional problem, which they have to deal and grapple with in London. Mahatma Gandhi is to present India's demands for a constitution of full responsible Government analoguous to what is enjoyed by the British dominions and the Britishers have to convince him what limitations on full responsible Government are for a transitory period demonstrably in the interests of India. The last R. T. C. arrived at certain conclusions, tentative though they may be, but sufficiently indicative of the attitude of Britain. The principle of immediate transfer of responsibility in the central Government subject to specified limitations for the transitory period, and transfer of nearly complete responsibility in the Provinces to Indians has been accepted by Britain. The power and responsibility of the proposed new Central Government are however intended to be toned down in three different ways. First is by reserving during the period of transition, administration of defence, to the Governor General No limitation has been set to the power of the Governor General and the supplies he is to obtain. The Governor General, it is further proposed, is to be empowered to intervene in budgetary arrangements in certain events and his consent for external borrowing and for the changing of monetary policy of the country are made essential, pending establishment of the Reserve Bank.

STABILITY BY STABBING RESPONSIBILITY.

The first limitation on the power of Central Government has received a large shaare of public attention and criticism and it is not necessary for me to dwell upon it. The second and third abatements of responsible Government are those that I propose to touch upon. The second truncation is in regard to the determination of responsibility of the Ministry which is proposed to be divided between the Lower and the Upper Houses. Wherever the British principle of ministerial responsibility prevails, whether the upper house is elected nominated the ministry hold office so long as it retains confidence of the majority of the Lower house and nowhere dependent on the majority of the lower and the upper houses voting together If it is essential to secure stability for ministry against quick and too frequent changes, it can be secured in a more legitimate way. This purpose can be served by adopting a convention that during the first ten years, ministry should not be required to resign, save in the event of an adverse vote passed by majority of sixty per cent of the Lower House. But this power cannot be divided between the two houses. To secure stability of ministry by reposing determination of Government in two houses is to secure stability, by stabbing responsibility itself.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION

The third device which will make or mar responsible Government in this country is the question of composition and character of the central legislature. Although tentative conclusions have been arrived at on many other points the question of the composition and character of the Cenral Legislature has only been discussed and debated and left open for further investigation, in the light of public criticism and opinion expressed both in this country and in England. These discussions, however, provide enough material for deductions and forming a hypothesis of the intentions in regard to the composition and character of the central legislature. It has been agreed that the legislature is to be by-cameral consisting of a popular House and a second chamber. The report says that it has been almost the unanimous view of the federal structure committee that so long as there are any reserve subjects, the Crown should be represented in both the houses and that discussions disclosed differences of views as to the functions of the Crown nominees and their number. We further find that various views held in this country on this question have been put forward and expressed in the subcommittee and some members suggested that the Governor General should be empowered to nominate specified number of persons not exceeding say ten to each Chamber who are only to address the house but not to vote. Provision is also to be made for the representatives in both chambers and particularly in the lower chamber of special interests such as the Depressed classes. Indian Christians, Anglo-Indian, Landlords, Commerce and Labour.

There was a unanimity of opinion on the question of method of election to the upper chamber, but there was a divergence of opinion in regard to the method of election to the popular house of the lower chamber.

PRINCES' CLAIMS.

It need hardly be stated that if India is to have real responsible Government and not a show of it, it is essential that every representative from British India as well as the Indian States in the popular house, except that of special interests, should be, one elected body direct elections. Connected with this subject of the composition of the central Legislature is the question of allotment of seats to Indian States On population basis, Indian states shuld have of the twenty four per cent total seats in each house but the Princes and their representatives have claimed fifty per cent seats in the Upper Chamber and also weightage in the lower chamber. In considering this claim, certain facts have to be taken nto account:—

(1) The states have not agreed to yield any power of legislation or administration to the central Government which are not already possessed by the central Legislature or the central Government

(2) The state have not agreed upon any method of election by which the representatives of the state are to be elected for regarding qualifications required of a representative and the disqualifications which are to incapacitate him from becoming such a representative. Usually these disqualifications are,

(A) punishment for certain offences;
(B) undischarged insolvency;
(C) Holding of any office of profit under a Government or pension payable during the pleasure of a Government;
(D) direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with public service of the federation or its componant parts.

There are some of the disqualifications which apply also to the representatives to the upper house in Canada which is not an elected body but the nominee house.

UNIFORM FRANCHISE MUST BE GUARANTEED.

Apart from and independent of, the rights of the people of the states to participate in the Federal Legislature which cannot be ignored wih any sense of justice or statesmanship, it needs no elaborate arguments to show that the character of the future Government will be greatly affected by the presence of the representatives of Indian states, even if their number be confined to the proportion of their population. It is evident that the British India cannot assume on this point an attitude of indifference without neglecting her own legitimate interests. Even a one-fourth number is sufficiently large to materially affect the character of the legislature and more so if the number is larger. For this reason, it would not be unreasonable on the part of British India to have this point cleared up. In the first place it is essential that the qualifications and disability of all the representatives to both the houses should be on a uniform basis and they should be specified and provided for in the constitution itself.

SEATS ON POPULATION BASIS.

As regards the distribution of seats between British India and Indian States, the proper basis is the population basis: The theory of federal principle which has been advanced as to be examined to test its soundness and its application in the case of Indian states. On the federal principle each unit is alloted, whether big or small, equal and in some cases unequal number of seats in the upper chamber but not in the lower chamber. In the lower chamber, even in a federal constitution, distribution between componant parts is on population basis and there is no jutification for claiming larger representation for states on the plea of federal principle.

NO CLASH OF INTEREST BETWEEN BRITISH INDIA AND STATES.

In the Upper House, the states have claimed equality of the total number of seats to be divided between them together on the one hand and British India on the other. A principle of such division has not been accepted anywhere in any federation in fixing the number of representaives of the federating units. There are other considerations which have a bearing on the subject. Status and stake of British India and her intellectual advancement political capacity education and experience, if the states will give due weight to these facts, they will realise that distribution of representatives between British India and Indian States on population basis only, is fair and just. There is no conflict of interests between British India and Indian States as such. The distinctions of race and creed which divided the federal states of America. Swiss Cantons, and Provinces in Canada do not exist between British India and Indian States; nor are there any other distinctions of a similar nature to divide British from Indian India. One great advantage of the federation is that by transferring certain subjects to a Central Government, the chances of conflict between one state and another are removed and for the purpose of those subjects, there is but one state only the federal state. Indian States may, however, claim guarantees for integrity of states but not perpetuation of absolute rule in the states. The Princes may be slow in realising but are bound to realise the needs and advantages of subordinating autocracy to constitutional Government in the states and subjection of particularism or individuality to national unity.

HANDICAPS TO CONFEDERATION.

As some states have favoured confederation, an examination of its pre-requirites, its effect, and the conditions which obtained in the India of to-day may be attempted, here.

Pre-requisites of a confederation:—

(1) Absence of a central Government;
(2) Number of componant states should not be too large and this involves elimination or non-participation of smaller states;
((3) Absence of free political representative institutions in all the confederating units.

Implications of confederation: Negation of responsibility of ministry to legislature.

Result of a confederation:—Concentration of power in the hands of the predominant partner or partners.

Conditions of India of to-day are:—

(1) There is a firmly established central Government which alone on expressed order of the Secretary of State can declare war or make peace with any power external or internal. Indian States have ere long surrendered the right of declaring war or making peace with any state external or internal. They must on the other hand submit their disputes with any province or state to the arbitration of central authority.

(2) The Central Government possess the right of legislation and administration of sea customs. A few states are allowed to collect sea customs duties but not independently of the central legislature, but as fixed and imposed by the central legislature, and keep these duties to themselves. Such states are not more than half a dozen in number. Central Government also possesses control over monetary policy of the country as a whole. In most of the states, it is the money of the central Government which is the only coinage of the state. A few states not more than half a dozen again have local currencies of their own which are administered in consultation with central authorities. No state has power of external borrowing. For internal borrowing, they have to consult the central Government. Salt and opium are also under the control of the central Government. Telegraphs, posts, railways, belong to this category exclusively or largely.

CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

(3) There are in existence for the last eleven years elected legislatures in British Provinces consisting of overwhelming elected majorities and responsible ministers and executive councilors. The Government of India Act of 1919, gave India a bi-cameral central legislature. The Assembly consists of 100 elected representatives returned by direct elections, and 40 nominated, members of which officials are not to be more than 26. A Senate consisting of 33 elected members also elected by direct electorates with higher qualifications and 27 nominated members. A few Indian states have also got representative institutions. The problem before us is not of evolving a central Government but of transfer of responsibility from British Parliament to Indian Legislature and through it to the People of India, in other words, of popularising and nationalising central Government and giving the people of India the legitimate and due control over the executive Government of their country.

THE THIRD CHAMBER.

I may now briefly deal with another question—the question of a third chamber mooted out in some of the recent discussions. A third chamber can at most be a consulative body, but becomes a drag when this purpose can be served by the second chamber. Lord Bryce has made pertinent observations on this point which I make no apology to quote. Says Bryce in the Commonwealth of America:—

"The creation by the constitution of 1789 of two chambers in the United States, in place of the one chamber which existed under the confederation, has been usually ascribed by Europeans to mere imitation of England: and one learned writer goes so far as to suggest that if England had possessed three chambers, like the States General of France, or four, like the Diet of Sweden, a crop of three-chambered or four-chambered legislatures would, in obedience to the example of happy and successful England, have sprung up over the world. There were however, better reasons than deference to English precedents to justify the division of Congress into two houses and no more. The Convention of 1787 had two solid motives for fixing on this number, a motive of principle and theory, a motive of immediate expediency.

PREMIER ON DELAY.

The chief advantage of dividing a legislature into two branches is that the one may check the haste and correct the mistakes of the other. This advantage is purchased at the price of some delay, and of the weakness which results from a splitting up of authority. If a legislature be constituted of three or more branches, the advantages is scarcely increased, the delay and weakness are immensely aggravated. Two chambers can be made to work together in a way almost impossible to more than two. As a proverb says: "Two's company, three's none." If there be three chambers, two are sure to intrigue and likely to combine against the third. The difficulties of carrying a measure without sacrificing its unity of principle, of fixing responsibility, of securing the watchful attention of the public, serious with two chambers, becomes enormous with three or more.

To these considerations there was added the practical ground that the division of Congress supplied a means of settling the dispute which raged between the small and the large states. The latter contended for a representation of the states in Congress proportioned to their respective populations, the former for their equal representation as sovereign commonwealth. Both were satisfied by the plan which created two chambers, in one of which the former principle, in the other of which the latter principle, was recognised. "The country remained a federation in respect of the Senate, it became a nation in respect of the House; there was no occasion for a third chamber."

I am not unconscious that the various points touched in the above note can be appreciated better if they are elucited and supported by illustrations and arguments but the time between now and the departure of Mahatma Gandhi is too short to attempt the task.

SHAHI SUDHA

cures sexual debility and prolongs one hour's pleasure with guarantee. One month Rs. 3/5. R. Kabyatirtha Kabiraj, Parbatipur, E. B. Ry.

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY! ROMANTIC WEEK!!!

A RICH ROMANCE! EXCELLENT SONGS! THRILLING ACTION

100 PER CENT. PERFECT-TALKIE OF ALL-COLOUR & STUPENDOUS BEAUTY!

PARAMOUNT'S SENSATIONAL ROMANCE, GIVING HEART'S DESIRE

"The Vagabond King"

With the Glorious-Voiced DENNIS KING Screen-King keeping you SPELL-BOUND

Miss Not

With the Golden-Voiced Jeanette MacDonald the Screen-Queen Singing Enchanting LOVE-LYRICS

NEVER BEFORE SEEN LIKE THIS ON STAGE OR SCREEN ! ! !

Daily Show: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M. EXTRA-SHOWS on Saturdays, Sundays at 3 P.M.

GLOBE-TALKIES SANDHURST ROAD.

HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE CONVICTION

Benefit Of Doubt Given To Five Accused

Their Lordships Justice Patkar and Justice Barlee set aside the sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. M. N. Patwardhan, Sessions Judge of Kaira, on five persons who were charged with dacoity and murder. Originally, Luxmon, Shevsang and twelve others were charged under Section 396 I.P.C., viz., dacoity and murder of two persons by gunshots.

The facts of the case are that on 3rd June, 1930, a dacoity was committed in the house of Motilal Khemchand at Chunel, and property worth Rs. 3,500 was taken away. The dacoits, it was alleged, collected near the house of Khemchand and belaboured him demanding keys of his house. Khemchand's wife entreated the dacoits not to beat her husband the keys were given to the dacoits. While the dacoits were helping themselves with gold and silver ornaments in the house of Khemchand, a message was sent to the villagers about the incident, who came in a large number to assist Khemchand. Two of the villagers had electric torches in their hands, who flashed light on the dacoits whereupon they were shot at by the dacoits and two of them died within two hours. The police after enquiries arrested the accused, and put them up for their trial.

The Sessions Judge, out of the 13 accused, sentenced two to transportation for life, eight to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and aquitted three. Out of the eight sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, five appealed to the High Court for quashing their sentence, showing among other grounds that some of them were not identified, by the prosecution witnesses, that one of them was not in the village at the time of the incident and that procedure adopted at the panchanama was not correct.

Their Lordships, arter hearing arguments, gave the benefit of doubt to the accused, set aside the conviction and ordered their discharge.

Passengers To Cutch-Mandvi

Passengers to Cutch-Mandvi will be glad to know that s. s. "Chakla" will be replaced by s. s. "Ellora". As this vessel has ample saloon accommodation the British India Steam Navigation Company intend to utilise the greater part of the second class saloon accommodation for intermediate class passengers, which will consist of 3 and 4 berth cabins in all 50 berths with separate baths for ladies and gentlemen The fare proposed to be fixed will be Rs. 25/- to Mandvi. The s. s. "Ellora" will sail on the 19th September and the Steamship Company has invited the Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association and the Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, to visit the steamer on the 19th instant at 10 a. m. from Victoria Dock, that being the first sailing. Any one interested in Cutch traffic if he has any suggestions to make, will please communicate with on the subject with Mr. L. R. TAIRSEE.

Lalitkaladarsha

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

MATINEE SHOWS

SATURDAY, 12th September at 4 p.m.
SUNDAY, 13th September at 9-30 p.m.

Patit Pawan

TUESDAY, 15th September at 3-30 p.m.

PUNYA PRABHAV

(Matinee show)

"IN AID OF BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND")

WEDNESDAY, 16th September at 8-30 p.m.

SATTECHE GULAM

(Charity performance)

BALVANT SANGIT MANDALI.

Elphinstone Theatre.

GRANT ROAD

SATURDAY, 12th September at 4 p.m

for "KONKAN RELIEF FUND".

BHAVA BANDHAN

SUNDAY, 13th at 3-30 p.m.

RAN-DUDUNBHI

Public Notices

THE VANITA VISHRAM.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held at the Vanita Vishram Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay on the 20th September, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Report of the Managing Council and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1930.
II. To elect members of the Managing Council.
III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
IV. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Managing Council,
H. M. MEHTA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August, 1931.

3586.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BURJORJI GUSTADJI ANKLESARIA alias POONAWALLA and COOVERBAI HORMUSJI KARANI of Bombay Parsi inhabitant as Mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th June, 1926, and made between Taherali Mulla Noorbhai and Fazalali Bakasji of the one part and the said Burjorji Gustadji Anklesaria alias Poonawalla and Cooverbai Hormusji Karani, of the other part have in exercise of the power of sale reserved to them by the said Indenture of Mortgage, contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of mortgage, sale, charge, lien, trust, lease, possession, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Second Floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise our client's purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 329 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other lands in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 12, New Nos. 1E/13489 and 13490, Old Survey No. 132, New Survey No. E/6937 and Cadastral Survey No. 129 part of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3963 and 3969 and formerly Street No. 209A and New Street No. 402A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of our client the Purchaser, on or towards the East by a private road, on or towards the South partly by other property of the Mortgagors, mortgaged to the Vendors and partly by the property of Ahmed Haji Ebrahim Husein and on or towards the West by the property of Hasalali Ahmedally together with a right of way over the said private road and the right to lay water drainage and gas pipes and electric mains under the said Private Road.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1931.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3593

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 643 OF 1931

Re: Sha GANESHMAL DEVICHANDJI formerly of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Ganeshmal Devichandji & Co., at Goa Street, within the Fort of Bombay, whose whereabouts are not known ... A Debtor.

Ex parte: Sha Harakchand Kapurchand: ..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 10th day of September, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

3598

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALI MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All person or persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any portion thereof, by way of sales, exchange, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, gift, inheritance, maintenance, easements, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 23/25, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date of publication hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Notice is further given that the Vendor states that one of the title deeds of the said property agreed to be purchased, viz., Indenture of Sub-Lease, dated 30th January 1896 and made between Haji Sulleman Haji Abdul Wahed of the one part and Syed Kutubuddin Valad Syed Mohomed of the other part which relates to the said property has been lost or misplaced. The public is also warned not to deal with the said Indenture of Sub-Lease dated 30th January, 1896, and any persons doing so or making use of the same will do so at his own risk.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the lease-hold tenure of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to earlier title deeds seven hundred and sixty square yards and one-third of another square yards (760 1/3 square yards) or thereabouts but according to the last Deed of Assignment, dated 23rd January, 1923, six hundred and ninety-five (695) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3422 and Cadastral Survey No. 21 of Lower Parel Division together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 48 (6), 48 (6B) and 48 (6C) and Street Nos. 92, 48E.F. and 48 E.G. all which said premises are situate at Clarke Road near Haines Road, Mahalaxmi in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by Jewish Synagogue, on or towards the West by the property of the Government used as Post Office, on or towards the North by the Fazandari Road and on or towards the South by the Collectors Land and beyond that by the Clarke Road which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1931.

NANU HORMASJI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3597

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DHUNBAI SORABJI BARIA, Messrs. DAJIBHAI SORABJI BARIA, RUSTAMJI SORABJI BARIA and NOWROJI HORMUSJI TAVADIA, the present Trustees of the estate of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, deceased, have, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of August 1920, executed by Messrs. Abdulhussein Jivanji and Salebhai Abdulhussein, the owners of the undermentioned property, in favour of the said Bai Dhunbai Sorabji Baria and others, the then Trustees of the estate of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, deceased contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 589, 759, New Nos. 4601, 4695, Old Survey Nos. 413 and 419, New Survey No. 1773 and Cadastral Survey No. 1218 of Lower Parel Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2757 (1), 2757 (2), 2757 (3), 2757 (4), Old Street Nos. 222, 222A, 222B and 222C and New Street Nos. 43, 45, 45A, 47 and 49, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhussein Mahomedali Cherawala, on or towards the West by Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Anandibai and Bhagirthibai widow of Bhai Ramchandra and on or towards the South of public carriage.

Dated this 11th day of September 1931.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3595

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Radio's Hilarious Comedy
"Hook Line and Sinker"
With BERT WHEELER and ROBT WOOLSEY
Also
SIR HARRY LAUDER'S Songs.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Great Classic of the outdoors
"BORDER LEGION"
with
RICHARD ARLEN, FAY WRAY & JACK HOLT.

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4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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Universal's Musical Spectacle
KING OF JAZZ
with
JOHN BOLES, LAURA LA PLANTE and all-star cast.

Auction Sales.

DALAL MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

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Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for DAYA GANSI and VEERJI RAISEY, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Kachuddas Makanji, Dharamdas Kachuddas and Nagindas Kachuddas, the Mortgagors, Messrs. DALAL MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the under-mentioned immoveable properties in separate lots on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1931 at 4 and 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) respectively on the premises in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 12th April, 1930, made between Jamnadas Parbhudas and others of the first part; Kachuddas Makanji, Dharamdas Kachuddas and Nagindas Kachuddas the Mortgagors of the second part, and the Mortgagees of the third part and also contained in the Indenture of Further Charge dated the 17th April, 1930, made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements or building, standing thereon situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, in the Registration District, and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 548 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by Public Passage, on or towards the South by the property of Rev. Bronz Fernandez, on or towards the East by the property of N.S.D. Salvation Church, and on or towards the West by the Water Drain and all which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 121 217, 164 and 463, New Nos. 12237, 12089 and New Survey No. 2|2945 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 1365(1) Street No. 861, and Cadastral Survey No. 817 of Lower Parel Division and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuages tenement or building, standing thereon situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 663 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 184, New No. 12125, and New Survey No. 1|2974, Cadastral Survey No. 807 of Lower Parel Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 1831, Street No. 829, and bounded on or towards the East by public Gowan or passage, on or towards the West and North by the land formerly of Kashinath Dev, and now of (Sir Sassoon J. David, and on or towards the South by the land of Trimbak Gangadhar Ranade and now of Sir Sassoon J. David.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to: Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

DALAL MEHTA & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 13th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Chapsey Terrace, Altamount Road, Khambala Hill of dining, drawing and bed room furniture, tilting Chesterfield suits, drawing room suites and cabinet, silver show cases, gramophone, Singer machine, Wall clock, electric lamps, glassware, etc.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 13th instant at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) at Government Bungalow, behind Crawford Market, nearest to Sitaram Building, opposite "School of Arts" of teak and blackwood furniture made to order tilting and Crilon Chesterfield suits, Cabinet, Show cases, carpets, Roll top table, Fire proof safe, gramophone, electric lamps, very valuable glassware etc.

Property on view and catalogues ready.

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THE EXCELSIOR THEATRICAL CO.
AT
The Coronation Theatre
presenting
SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL URDU PLAYS
with
A TALENTED BATCH OF ARTISTES.

MIRACULOUS CURE.
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WONDERFUL REVELATIONS.
IN YOGISM, OCCULTISM AND PHYSIOGNOMY.
1. All Chronic and incurable diseases and miseries radically cured.
2. Complete Life-Reading and Future predicted with astounding accuracy.
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4. Photo of any person dead or alive miraculously revealed.

Consult the world renowned:—
PROF. R. A. GILL,
Either personally or by correspondence.
Charges:—Rs. 5 for 4 questions.
Address:—Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Oomrigar Building, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

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Fifth Valuation Out
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Endowment Rs. 20
And
Whole Life Rs. 25.
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
Re: *Agency and other particulars. Please apply:*
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Best Tonic for Female
SUNDARI SATHI
(Registered.)
Famous remedy for General female diseases such as leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia and other disorders of the Uterus. It cures Leucorrhoea and in indispensable to women in case of painful Monthly period, ovarian congestion, enlargement of the womb, Uterine angorgement, and removes debility, giddiness, pain in the abdomen, etc., in a very short time. Price Re. 1. Three Bottles Rs. 2-10.

Mahan Tonic Shukral
Useful in urinary disorders and general debility. Stimulates the bowels, increases nervous energy, is therefore, useful in dyspepsia, indigestion, colic, heart weakness, neuralgia, lumbago, anaemia, etc. And is a General tonic in all conditions of debility. Price Rs. 2. Three bottles Rs. 5.
Available at all the Chemists.
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

Under the patronage of H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
Ripon Theatre
SATURDAY, 12-9-31 at 4 p.m.
"MENAKA"
SUNDAY, 13-9-31 at 3-30 p.m.
"VIDYA-HARAN"
Booking opened daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 8 p.m. at the theatre.
MANAGER,
Gandharva Natak Mandali

Crown Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD.
Time 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Tuesday 3 P.M.
F. B. O. PICTURES
present
BOB STEELE
IN
"WESTERN HONOUR"
ALSO
2 Reels Laughing Comedy.
Also
A STAGE DANCE by Miss EKBAL.

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK! 2ND GLORIOUS WEEK!!
DRAUPADI
The most dominant, dazzling, distinctive drama of the day.
DRAUPADI
All Talking, Singing, Dancing Drama.
With
ERMELINE ZILLOO, PRITHVIRAJ, KHALIL, HADI and OTHERS IN LEADING ROLES.
A soul stirring story of ancient IND that will hold you from start to finish.
RATES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bal-Box ...	9	8	0
Sofa ...	2	4	0
Single Bal. ...	1	12	0
Reserved ...	1	2	0
First ...	0	14	0
Second ...	0	9	0
Third ...	0	4	0

Shows at 5-30, 8, and 10-15 p.m.
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BOMBAY THEATRE
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SATURDAY 4 p.m, SUNDAY 3-30 p.m.
BHANGWADI
Sunderabai's Concert
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LOVE MARRIAGE
MONDAY at 9-30 p.m.
Book your seats at the Bombay Theatre.

Commencing this Week
SAROJ FILM COMPANY'S
POWERFUL PRODUCTION
Fighting Blood
You will not be silent over this Picture—
You will shout. You will cry. It is packed with thrills—
DON'T MISS IT COME TO-DAY
CAST
Miss ZEBUNISSA, Mr. CHANDRARAO,
Mr. PRABHASHANKER Mr. ATAMAHMOD.
He was a man with nine lives—
For the cause of poor people He risked his own life.
His very name was enough to bring the tyrant to his senses.
His stunts were the talk of the town.
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CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

Second Glorious Week
WHERE ART and ARTISTS MEET
The voice on the 'phone:—"Hallo, listen—meet us to-day at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum. We must see Ranjit Movietone's masterpiece talkie "Devi Devyani." Everybody is eloquent about it. It is the best show of the year."
YES—DON'T MISS THIS.
100 PER CENT TALKING, SINGING DANCING FILM—
HUNDREDS HAVE ENJOYED IT.
THOUSANDS HAVE PRAISED IT.
Ranjit Movietone's First Talkie
IT IS THE EVENT,—THE TALK OF THE DAY
DEVI DEVYANI
Featuring one and inimitable MISS GOHAR.
Supported by—
Mr. BHAGWANDAS, Mr. D. BILLIMORIA, Mr. KEKI ADAJANIA and others.
Classical Dancing Melodious Music and Clear Dialogue.
Directed by—
Mr. CHANDULAL SHAH
Written by—
Mr. BETAB,
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Mr. P. NAYAK
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Grand Opening on Friday 18th Sept.
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Friday 18th Sept. 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Saturday 19th Sept. 4 p.m. ,,
Sunday 20th Sept. 3-30 p.m. ,,
SANYASTA KHADGA
संन्यस्त खड्ग
A play depicting an episode from the life of SHREE BHAGWAN BUDDHA written by BARRISTER V. D. SAVERKER. Gorgeous Scenes and Dresses of the ancient times. See ancient Glory and Grandeur brought on the stage by :—
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI.
Book now. Plans open at the Theatre from Monday 14th September.

FOR THE FIRST TIME ONLY. ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA.
The Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali.
GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE.
WILL STAGE ON
SATURDAY, 12-9-31 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).
SATURDAY, 12-9-31 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) and
SUNDAY, 13-9-31 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WICKED POLITICS
(KUTIL RAJNITI)
A Historic drama written by Prof. Gajendra Shankar Pandya, M.A. B.T.
NOTE:—It will be accompanied by an excellent comedy in which Mr. Sudarshan and Vijali will make you full of laughter and pleasure.
DO NOT MISS THIS TREAT.
Pro. BAPULAL B. NAIK.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1931

CONCESSION TO PRESS TELEGRAMS ENTAILS LOSS

Posts And Telegraphs Committee's Report

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The report is published of the Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Inquiry Committee, appointed under Resolution No. 1012-E.A. dated the 11th February, 1931, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. The Committee consisted of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Junior), Chairman; Mr. G. Kaula and Mr. F.J. Pearson, Members and Mr. S. P. Varma, Secretary. By the terms of reference, the Committee was asked to examine the existing system of accounting in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, with a view to seeing how far it achieves its object of presenting a true picture of the commercial results of the Department's working.

The development of the policy of Government for the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department as set out in Chapter II of the Report, makes interesting reading. The P. and T. Department is commonly regarded as a commercial department, and as declared by the Hon. Sir Atul Chatterjee, Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour, on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on the 12th March, 1924, the policy of the Government of India is that the valuable monopoly enjoyed by it in the Postal and Telegraph Department should be so worked as to be a source of benefit to the general tax-payer without being a burden on him. The Committee correlate with the changes in policy the various alterations which have been made in the accounting system of the Department, and arrive at the conclusions that no attempt at a comparison of the profits or losses on the working of the Department after the adoption of commercial accounts in 1925-26 with those shown in the older accounts is possible, and that any estimate that may be prepared of the aggregate surplus or deficits in the past is likely to be misleading.

DEPRECIATION FUND.

The Committee have subjected to a close examination the various decisions, some admittedly tentative in character, taken by the Government of India when the Accounts were commercialised in 1925, and also all cases of omission to bring into the accounts of the Department credits for services rendered by it to other departments of Government as well as debits for expenditure incurred on behalf of the Posts and Telegraphs Services by other Departments of Government.

As the large sum of nearly Rs. 2 crores has been set apart from the revenues of the Department in the six years 1925-26 to 1930-31 in a Depreciation Fund, the Committee rightly devote a large portion of their report to a close examination of this matter. They find that the period for which posts, wires apparatus and other equipment of the Department are expected to render useful service, have been under-estimated and they recommend that these periods should be increased by about 25 to 30 per cent. in most cases.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Closely connected with the question of depreciation is that of the capital account of the Department. The Committee comment on the decisions of Government under which the capital account of the Department on the 1st April, 1925 was written down to the present value of the property on that date and a sinking fund was started from the same date to provide for depreciation. They recommend that these decisions should be revised, the capital account of the Department should be fixed at the original cost of the property as recorded in the books and at the same time the depreciation fund worked on the "straight line" principle, as if it had been in existence from the beginning of the Department.

INTEREST ON CAPITAL.

The Committee's remarks about the propriety of charging interest on the capital sunk in the Department are interesting in view of the controversy which has surrounded this subject during the last few years. The Committee do not admit the validity of the view that as most of the money for capital expenditure was found in the past from the revenues of Government, the Government should be partially exempted from the payment of interest and they support the decision of Government that interest should be charged on the entire capital expenditure irrespective of its source. They recommend, however, that the rate of interest paid by Government on the deposits in the Departmental Depreciation Fund should be the same as that charged for current capital expenditure.

FUTURE LIABILITY.

The change on account of pensions has been examined in detail. They express approval of the principle that the department should provide in full for the future liability for the payment of pensions to its employees instead of the money that may be required for actual payments of retired employees in any year. Suggestions have been made for determining the monetary value of this liability on a reliable basis.

The distribution of the revenue derived from the sale of postage stamps between the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Stamp Department is examined in in Chapter XI. The average citizen does not realise that the convenience of being able to affix the same kind of stamp to letters and to documents indicating the liquidation of his debts etc., is a source of trouble and anxiety to the P. and T. Department who claim that the payment of nearly 48 lakhs a year made at present to the Revenue Department as its share of the revenue from unified stamps is too heavy.

The Committee accepts this view and criticised the present basis for determining the share, payable to Provincial Government, but confess their inability to evolve a better immediate solution.

They recommend, however, that for a limited period of three years postal stamps should cease to be used for revenue purposes for which separate revenue stamps should be printed and issued.

LOSS ON PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The experience gained in this period can, then, be used for determining the proper distribution. The Committee find that the present concessional rates for Press telegrams involve the department in an actual out-of-pocket loss of Rs. 21-1/2 lakhs per year.

Chapter XIV of the Report headed "Concessions to Indian States" deals with a subject of more than ordinary interest. The Posts and Telegraphs Department, for a variety of reasons, but mainly as an inducement for the attainment of postal unity, makes a grant of service postage stamps to certain Indian States. In view of the likelihood of this subject being dealt with in the near future in connection with the constitutional changes, the Committee have refrained from expressing a definite opinion.

The Committee have made a number of recommendations under which the P. and T. Department will be entitled to make further recoveries from their Government Departments for services rendered.

If all the recommendations of the Committee are accepted the estimated loss on the working of the Department in the year 1931-32 would be reduced to Rs. 91,91000 from Rs. 1,41,19,000 as provided for in the sanctioned budget estimate of the Department.

The improvement of 49,28 lakhs of rupees shown by the Committee in the Budget for 1931-32 would be counter-balanced by an equal deterioration in the accounts of other departments of Government.

FLAG DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BERAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, September 11.

The Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee informs from the Recent reports received by him that National Flag day was celebrated at about 300 places in Berar. Amraoti, Akola, Ellichpur and Paratwada Muunicipalities hoisted new flag. In Amraoti district alone, at 150 vilages, flag day was duly celebrated.

COURT OF INQUIRY RAISES ISSUES

Is There Any Extravagance

The Court of Inquiry on the railway dispute presided over by Mr. Justice Murphy, resumed its sitting on Friday morning at the Secretariat, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, spokesman of the railwaymen and the President of their Federation, submitted an altered draft in place of the five issues he had raised on the previous day and which, in his opinion, should have been included as being in the spirit of the terms of reference to the Court of Inquiry.

The five issues were.

(1) whether the conventions about hours of work and weekly rest should not have been put into force before retrenchment was begun.

(2) whether contribution to the Railway Provident fund could not have been diverted temporarily to present retrenchment.

(3) Wage cut in all its aspects.

(4) Stoppage of extravagance.

(5) Capricious and arbitrary use of the powers vested in the Railway Board, including discrimination of all kinds.

The revised draft submitted on Friday morning for the decision of the Court was.

ALTERNATIVES TO "SACK".

"Short time working whether by a day or more off every week or month respectively or whether by compulsory leave by rotation or with reduced pay or without pay.

By disallowing over-time in some cases so as to stop the discharging of others or by a stoppage of reductions altogether resulting in general short time all round comes under term No. 3".

"Reading the terms of reference in the light of the letters of the Government of India dated the 18th of July and 8th of August 1931 where they declare that the facts in dispute must be investigated and that all reasonable alternative should be examined, we submit that reasonable alternatives should be investigated by the Court.

(1) A graduated wage-cut all round for salaries alone a certain minimum.

(2) Diversion for a temporary period of contributions to the Provident fund in place of wholesale retrenchment.

SHORT-TIME WORKING.

The first point regarding short-time working was admitted by the Court as being covered by the term No. 3 of the reference.

The suggested alternative regarding a wage-cut was disallowed. So also the proposed diversion of contributions to the Provident Fund was disallowed in the ground that it would present statutory difficulties.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, continuing his address to the Court, observed that reading the terms of reference in the light of Government of India's letters he thought that the terms should have been more comprehensive in their implications. The Government's declarations threw a good deal of light over the terms of reference. Government of India thought that the points raised by him did come in the terms of reference. It was only through over-sight that they were not included in the terms of reference. The Court would be justified in allowing all the points he had raised in the light of the spirit of Governments' declarations.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then gave a reply on behalf of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to the case for the Railway administration.

TRY
SUNDAY CHRONICLE COMPETITION
VALUABLE PRIZES.
Interesting.
AND
Entertaining

THE DASKA DISPUTE

Prospects Of Settlement Bright

SATYAGRAHA TO BE CALLED OFF

LAHORE, September, 11.

(From Our Corrrepondent.)

Strenuous endeavours are being made for the settlement of the Daska dispute. A batch of nationalist Sikhs is leaving for Simla to confer with the Hindu leaders. They had telephonic talk with Mr. Gokul Chand, Minister of Local Self Government at Simla. Appeals of Sardar Mangal Singh, Sardar Gurdit Singh and others have had a very good effect. The chances of settlement are now brighter. Pending negotiations the Morcha will probably be suspended.

NO ADDRESS TO BOMBAY GOVERNOR

Dhulia Municipality's Decision

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, September 11.

The General body of the Dhulia Municipality met on the 10th instant and threw out by a large majority the resolution for presenting an address to Sir Ernest Hotson, Acting Governor, who intends visiting Dhulia, in October next. Eight voted for the address, sixteen against and three remained neutral.

Frontier Raiders Kill A Man.

QUETTA, Sept. 10.

One man was killed as a result of firing by raiders from across the border at a fruit train near Chaman station.—A. P.

RESULT OF REDUCED FREIGHTS

Large Stocks Of Wheat Railed To Karachi

SIMLA, September 11.

Non-official attendance in the Assembly was again thin when the House met to-day to discuss the motion of Sir James Crerar to refer the Press Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. D. K. Lahiri Choudhry has left for Calcutta, owing to ill-health.

Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy, a new member in the place of Mr. Jinnah (Bombay), and Mr. Choudhry Lalchand, in the place of late Mr. K. C. Roy, were sworn in.

Mr. Parsons informed Mr. Abdulla Haroon that a large stocks of wheat had been railed to Karachi at the reduced freights recently announced. Selling pressure to reduce the stocks at Karachi, and a lowering of sea-freight from Karachi to Calcutta had enabled wheat importers at Calcutta to obtain supplies from Karachi, and as reduced rates on wheat from the Punjab to Karachi operated only up to 14th September this year it was not considered that reduction in railway freight rates from the Punjab to Calcutta would arrest the movement of wheat from Karachi to Calcutta.—A.P.

Maharashtra P. Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

A meeting of the M. P. C. C. will be held on the 13th instant at 2 p.m. When the question of the establishment of Seva Dal, Foreign cloth Boycott Touring Committee village upliftness etc., will be discussed.

WILL THERE CUT BE IN SALARIES OF "SECURITY" SERVICES?

—:o:—

Sir George Schuster Keeps 'Mum'

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 10.

The Press Bill comes up for discussion at tomorrow's meetings of the Assembly, when Sir James Crerar will move for its being referred to a select committee. The death of Mr. K. C. Roy will deprive the Assembly of a correct lead from the non-official benches. Several press organisations have to-day wired to the members in the Assembly protesting against the bill. It is feared that inspite of the Opposition the bill will be referred to a Select Committee, although Messrs. Ranga Iyer and B. Das will press heir amendments for the circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion.

To-day the House discussed agricultural distress on two separate motions.

The President gave opportunity to Mr. Amarnath Dutt to withdraw his resolution, but the Bengal members egged on by a few friends pressed the resolution to a division with the result that it was lost heavily. This, however, need not be regarded in any way as an index of future votings in the Assembly.

SCHUSTER KEEPS MUM.

A striking feature of the debate was the insistent plea by several members for a cut in salaries of permanent officials. Sir George Schuster discretly kept silent in the matter. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman of the Posts & Telegraph Retrenchment Committee hinted that there would be substantial cuts recommended in his report. Sir Abdur Rahim, Chairman of the General Purposse Sub-Committee was not present.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

The only official in the entire Government of India to have offered to reduce his salary was Sir T. Vijiaraghavacharlar, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Council. It transpired that he wanted a reduction in his salary from four thousand to three thousand rupees an offer which will probably be soon acted upon by the Finance Department.

BREAD TO HUNGRY AND REMOVAL OF HARDSHIPS OF PEASANTS AND WORKERS

Pt. Jawaharlal's Ideal Of True Swaraj

"ANOTHER FIGHT IF MAHATMA FAILS TO BRING THAT BOON".

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

The Swaraj for which the Congress was striving, was Swaraj for Workers and Peasants, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a meeting of workers to-night, in the office of the Textile Labour Association. Thousands of workers and peasants joined the last struggle and made sacrifices, as they knew that their hardships would thereby be removed. They would join again, if the fight was resumed.

It was no Swaraj which did not remove the hardships of peasants and workers and did not give bread to the hungry and cloth to the naked. If Mahatma Gandhi did not succeed in bringing such a Swaraj they should be prepared for another fight.

WHO REALLY FIGHT?

Dr. Ansari said that communal fights in India would cease when Swaraj was won. There were no communal fights among peasants and workers. Those who wanted offices and seats in Councils were fighting among themselves.—A.P.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS IN BURMA COUNCIL

Casualties In Rebellion

RANGOON, Sept. 4.

(By Mail)

The following are some of the important questions asked and answers given in the Burma Legislative Council recently:—

U Tun Win (Amherst)—Is the Government aware that, owing to its apathy and indifference for the material progress of the country it governs, the people are facing impending hunger and famine which is likely to occur after a few months?

The Hon. the Finance Member: The answer is in the negative. Apart from distress caused by the rebellion, any difficulty with which people are faced is due to economic and natural causes, over which Government has no control.

CASUALTIES IN REBELLION.

U Po Yin (Mandalay Town)—Will the Government be pleased to state under the two headings of killed and injured:

(a) The casualties of the Crown forces;

(b) The casualties of the rebel forces as estimated and published in the various Government communiques?

The Hon. the Home Member: The total number of Government casualties reported up to the 14th August is 78 killed and 96 wounded. The approximate figures for rebel casualties from all districts total over 2,000. Probably more than half of these were killed or died of wounds, owing to the close range of many engagements and the lack of medical attention.

U Ba Maung (Myaungmya)—Will the Government please state why Myaungmya District has been included in the Burma rebellion Ordinance?

The Hon. the Home Member: By the Burma Rebellion Ordinance it is presumed that the Hon. Member means the Burma Emergency Powers Ordinance. This Ordinance was extended to Myaungmya district, because attacks by Burmans on Indians had taken place in the district.—A. P.

SPINNING SHED OPENED IN VIVEKANAND MILLS.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

Sheth Nanubhai Maneklal Munshaw, who is the managing agent of the Vivekanand and Laxmi Mills at Ahmedabad performed the opening ceremony of a spinning Shed in his Vivekanand Mills, this morning before a large and distinguished gathering. The management had arranged a refreshment party, wherein all the guests participated after the ceremonies were over, wishing every success to Sheth Nanumbhai for his recent enterprise.

PUNJAB MAIL TRAIN MURDER CASE

How Sheehan Grappled

KHANDWA, Sept. 9.

The trial of the three accused in the Punjab mail train murder case, Yeshwant Sing, Deo Narayan and Dalpat, began at Khandwa on Monday before Mr. Woodward, District and Sessions Judge. Yeshwant Singh and Deo Narayan are charged under Section 302 (Murder) and Section 307 (attempt to murder) and Dalpat is charged under Section 109 (Abetment) read with Sections 302 and 307. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. T. G. Karnik, represented the Crown. Alll the accused pleaded not guilty.

SHEEHAN'S EVIDENCE.

Witness Lieutenant Sheehan, in the course of cross-examination, stated: "I grappled with one dark figure only and dealt only one blow, with a broken knife on his right chest. Next offered me a knife but I did not take it. I do not know what became of that knife."

One of the witnesses deposed that he saw the accused Yeshwant Singh and Deonarayan at Itarsi on the 22nd. They were dressed in white clothes, not black. Witness Hatam Singh and witness Ramsingh cousin of Yeshwant Singh, deposed that they met all the accused at Itarsi on the 22nd July, and that they were dressed in black clothes.—A. P.

Suburban Schemes

The Director of Information, Bombay, in the course of a communique on the Management of Residential and Industrial Suburban Schemes during the year 1930-31, says:—

"During the year 1930-31, 3,10,575 square yards of land were sold for Rs. 4,02,717 as against 84,978 square yards sold in 1929-30 for Rs. 4,77,138. The large area sold without a proportionate increase in the receipts is explained by the disposal of considerable areas of undeveloped or only partially developed land to the St. Anthony's Homes Co-operative Housing Society and the G. I. P. Railway, the former having purchased 16 acres at Chembur and the latter 29 acres at Kurla-Kirol. Though the total sale realisations are somewhat less than those of the previous year, the result must be considered satisfactory in view of the heavy slump in the land market.

The stoppage of the Central Salsette Tramway and the reduction of trains on the Kurla Trombay Railway have affected sales in Chembur but a demand for plots in that scheme is expected, especially from Christians, with the development of the activities of the St. Anthony's Homes Co-operative Society. In the Danda about 84 per cent. of the land has been sold. The Khar Scheme continues to be popular. A small reduction in the selling rates of plots in sectors A and B in that scheme has recently been announced to accelerate the sale of plots. In the Chapel Road Scheme there now remain only two shop plots for disposal.

KICKS & SHOUTS IN POLICE COURT

Accused Who Objected To Police Custody.

An under-trial prisoner created a noisy scene in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Friday, and had to be removed by the police bodily to the lock-up. Rahimtulla Bagoo the person concerned, was charged with using abusive language to Sergeant Smith, of the Railway Police at the Victoria Terminus on September 1. The judgment was to be delivered on Friday.

When the accused was brought into the Court he loudly abused the police. When the Magistrate warned him to behave himself in the Court the accused raised his voice and shouted out more abuses. For a while the proceedings in the Court had to be stopped.

BODILY REMOVED.

The Magistrate, finally, ordered the accused to be removed to the lock-up and deferred judgment in the case to some other day. While being removed to the lock-up the accused offered resistance. He used his fists and kicked at the police. He was overpowered by two or three policemen and bodily removed to the lock-up downstairs.

It was stated that on September 1 on a complaint made by a passenger that the accused was using abusive language Sergeant Smith approached him and asked him to stop raving. The Sergeant then tried to arrest the man but the latter lay on the ground and kicked the officer. The accused grappled with the constable who came to assist the sergeant and threw him down. A railway guard who went to help the sergeant to arrest the accused was bitten on the hand.

ONE MORE SCUFFLE.

There was another scene shortly after this incident in the Esplanade Police Station on the ground floor of the Court premises. A Parsi under-trial, named B. Dhuriya Seth who had been remanded into jail custody for an offence of alleged trespass refused to get into the police van which would convey him to the "Byculla House of Correction". He had a scuffle with the constable and was forcibly put into the van. He became all the more violent and kicked the door of the van. When the van started to go to jail the prisoner peeped out and cried "Cheerio Inspector Bird."

GAUD UNION SPORTS CLUB.—The above Bombay Club celebrated its second anniversary on the 4th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. J. R. Ajgaonkar. After the reading of the report by the Secretary the revised Regulations of the Club were unanimously passed. The President exhorted the members to develop sporting spirit and discipline.

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